

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

FEBRUARY, 1953

Number 2

THE SONG OF THE STEW

CALIFORNIA

FEB 17 1953

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LAMB STEW

(Same recipe for beef or veal stew)
Remove excess fat from 2 lbs. lamb chunklets (2-in. cubes from lamb shoulder). Brown meat in hot dry pan. Add No. 2½ can tomatoes, 1-in. pieces celery, small carrots, salt, pepper, bay leaf, cloves. Cover; simmer 1 hr. or until meat is tender. Add partially cooked onions and slices green pepper. Cook 20 min. more. Leftover cooked potato balls, cauliflower or Lima beans may be added (cook 10 min. longer). Serves 6.

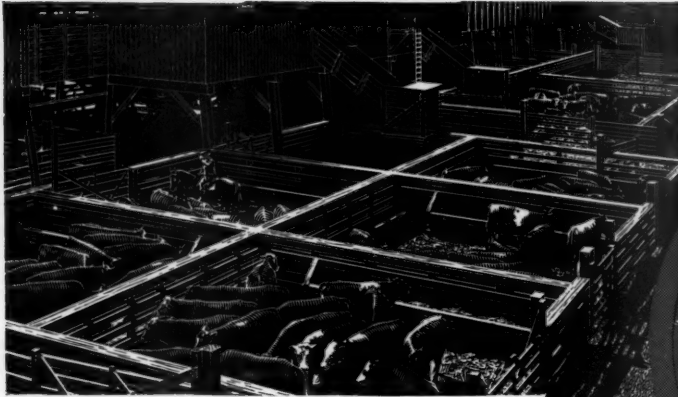
Menu idea: Hard rolls, bread sticks or toast, simple green salad and baked apple.

Serving idea: Bring kettle right to table in all its bubbling fragrance. Glamorous and economical as a buffet dish for entertaining—in place of chafing dish. Men love it.

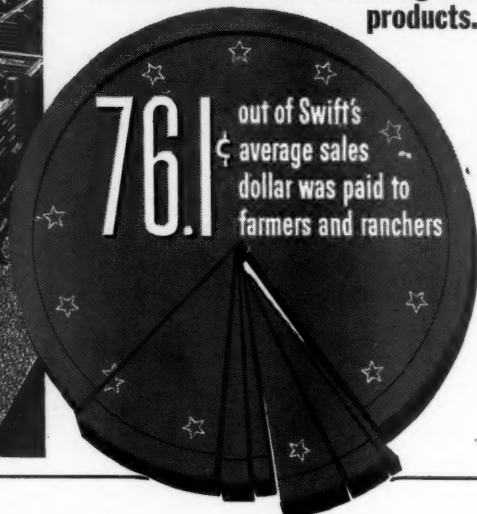
Ideal for maidless homes—it simmers right along with no attention from you. It tastes even better when reheated—so prepare it in morning and heat just before serving. Many employed women make it while washing dishes night before.

Special Push for Lamb

From Swift: \$1,971,627,518.00



That's the amount Swift paid to farmers and ranchers in 1952 for their livestock and other agricultural products.



When you read an annual report of a business, you expect to see facts and figures. On this page we present the dollars-and-cents accounting of Swift & Company's business operations for 1952. But behind those figures there is something more than cold statistics... it's the story of the people who make Swift's business possible.

Yes, Swift & Company is a business of people. We compete for livestock and other agricultural raw materials produced by farmers and ranchers. Many of the thousands of separate transactions are completed face to face. You know the Swift man with whom you deal. He knows you. If you sell through a commission man, he and the Swift livestock buyer know and respect each other.

Swift folks are a large group of people... 76,000 men and women who make up the Company's working force. They are employed in many capacities. There are buyers, route men, graders, testers, foremen, managers, etc. They have a hundred-and-one different skills and abilities. There are the Swift salesmen in their "red wagon" cars. These salesmen deal with most of the 300,000 retailers across the country who sell Swift meats and other products to consumers.

Swift shareholders make another large group... 65,000 people who invest their savings in the Company. They provide money for plants, tools, facilities, and capital for operating the business. These are men and women who come from every walk of life—farmers, ranchers, city folks, professional men, shopkeepers, mechanics... 30,573 are women.

To each group... farmers and ranchers, employees, customers and shareholders... Swift & Company's management has a responsibility. We must pay fair prices to the producers of raw materials; pay fair wages and salaries to employees; distribute and sell meat and other Swift products to retailers as economically as possible; maintain the highest standards of quality to please consumers... and, in the end, we must earn a fair profit for Company shareholders.

From the facts and figures on this page, you can judge for yourself how well the people who are Swift & Company lived up to their responsibilities to other people in 1952.

A. L. Bruckner
A. L. Bruckner, Treasurer Swift & Company

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

Quick Facts on Swift's Business in 1952:

Total sales of all Swift's products and by-products brought in... \$2,592,630,543
Total expenditures* (including \$1,971,627,518 paid to farmers and ranchers)... \$2,570,932,126
Total net earnings \$ 21,698,417

*Each average dollar received in 1952 from the sale of Swift's products was spent as follows:



EMPLOYEES EARNED 11 4/10¢

Wages and salaries paid to 76,000 Swift employees amounted to \$296,436,431.



TAXES TOOK 1 4/10¢

Federal, state and municipal tax bills added up to \$35,256,211.



SUPPLIES COST 4 8/10¢

Salt, sugar, containers, twine, paper, etc. accounted for \$124,886,957.



TRANSPORTATION COST 2 3/10¢

Swift products are moved an average of 1,000 miles from ranch and farm to retail stores. Freight and trucking bills were \$59,056,380.



OTHER BUSINESS EXPENSES 3 2/10¢

Depreciation, interest, research, marketing services, telephone, telegraph, postage, travel, etc. totaled \$83,668,629.



SWIFT'S NET EARNINGS 8/10¢

Net earnings of 8/10 of a cent of each average sales dollar produced a total of \$21,698,417 after all costs were met in 1952. Of this, \$11,844,392 was paid to shareholders in dividends on their shares in the company. The balance was retained in the business to keep plants and facilities in efficient working order.

This total 8/10 of a cent of net earnings is such a small fraction of the Swift's sales dollar that it cannot have any appreciable effect on either the price of meat or the purchase price of livestock.



POPE RECEIVES FEAST LAMBS

Pope Pius XII, January 21st, received his annual St. Agnes' feast day gift of two live lambs. Their wool will be woven into broad white bands — pallia — to be worn around the neck as a sign of the Pope's authority.

The lambs, decked in ribbons and flowers and brought to the Pontiff in baskets, will be taken care of by the nuns at the convent of St. Cecilia in Rome until they are clipped. Their wool will be blessed by the Pope on St. Peter's feast day January 28th before it is woven into sacred scarves.

—Salt Lake Tribune

NEW PRESIDENT BOSTON WOOL TRADE

Ernest Bentley of Bentley & Co., Inc., was elected president of the Boston Wool Trade Association at its annual meeting, November 18, 1952, succeeding Ralph J. Keltie. Elliott Bicknell is vice president and Marland C. Hobbs, secretary-treasurer.

ARTHUR BESSE SCHOLARSHIPS

The first \$500 scholarships of the Arthur Besse Memorial Trust have been granted to two students at Philadelphia Textile Institute, according to F. W. Tipper of F. E. Tipper & Co., New York, chairman of the memorial trustees. The students are David McConaughy, Ridgewood, N. J., and Stanley J. Zankman, Philadelphia, both of the class of 1954.

WOOL BUREAU OFFERS CORONATION COLORS

"Coronation Colors in Wool," a brochure containing wool swatches of the five official colors sponsored by Princess Margaret for the coronation, has been prepared by The Wool Bureau and is available on request to them at 16 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE MEETING

The 63rd annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was held December 3, 1952 in Chicago. All officers were re-elected for another year: President Virgil B. Vandiver of Leonard, Missouri; Vice President G. S. Beresford, New Vernon, New Jersey; Secretary Helen Tyler Belote, Detroit, Michigan. Walter Renk of



This Is Why More Than **70%** Of All Range Sheep Are Branded With

Kemp's Branding Liquid

(LANOLIN BASE)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends use of lanolin-based branding paint. Use KEMP'S — the first perfected and tested branding paint with a lanolin-base. KEMP'S scours out . . . stays on. Withstands rain, snow, sheep dip, sun, dust storms, all harsh physical treatment. Easy to apply in any temperature without caking or flowing . . . and costs you less because you brand more sheep per gallon. KEMP'S colors are super-visible, last longer, never stain wool or harm hide. And now, for the first time, in a new extra-bright color—brilliant ORANGE. Also Red, Black, Green, Blue or Yellow. For greater ECONOMY . . . greater BRIGHTNESS . . . and TOP WOOL PRICES at the Mill — always use KEMP'S.



★ STAYS ON

★ SCOURS OUT

★ EASY TO APPLY—WON'T CAKE IN CAN OR ON SHEEP

★ NEW ORANGE COLOR—Plus 5 other bright colors

★ SAVES MONEY—YOU BRAND MORE SHEEP PER GALLON

★ COSTS NO MORE

★ BRANDS SHEEP WET OR DRY

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SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

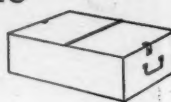
Allred's Practical Grassland Management	\$ 5.00
Belschner's Sheep Management and Diseases	10.00
Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry	5.50
Ensminger's Sheep Husbandry	4.00
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	4.75
Kammlade's Sheep Science	6.00
Keller's Sheep Does, Their Maintenance and Training	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	7.00
Sampson's Range Management	7.50
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching	8.00
Selden's Livestock Health Encyclopedia	7.50
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	6.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	10.00

For Sale by **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

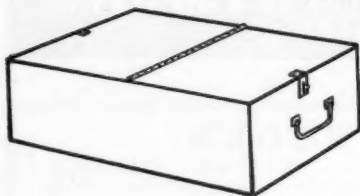
You protect your valuable papers in a strong box...



Protect Your Valuable Wool in Dependable Bemis Wool Bags!

Whichever type of Bemis Wool Bags you use (standard Burlap, the special Angus Burlap, which only Bemis imports, or laminated-textile waterproof) ...you get

- ✓ Dependable Strength
- ✓ Dependable Size
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Sun Prairie, Wisconsin and Alex Meek of Burkes Garden, Virginia, having disposed of their Hampshire sheep, resigned from the Board of Directors, and Godfrey Priddy of Dixon, California, and Sam McClure of Spottswood, Virginia, were elected to fill those vacancies. No other changes were made in the Board of Directors.

The Secretary reported 33,793 registrations during the year and 357 applications for new memberships.

The association approved the recommendation of the Board of Directors that \$7,000 be appropriated for special premiums and \$8,000 for advertising during 1953.

A very fine lamb dinner was enjoyed at the Stock Yards Inn at which the Pennsylvania State College was congratulated for showing the grand champion wether at the 1952 International Livestock Exposition. The association presented Carroll Shaffner, PSC shepherd, with the shepherd's prize check for \$300 from the association.

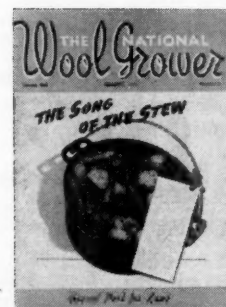
NEW-TYPE LAMB FEEDERS

A new type sheep self-feeder which forms a part of the corral, has been built and is in use on the farm of George Mosier, Greeley, Colorado. The feeders can be strung out for any distance. The openings in front permit the lambs to eat with relatively no loss of feed.

A water-proof lid keeps the feed dry and is easily opened for filling. The filling can be done with an auger truck, thus eliminating the hand scooping of feed. The throat of the feeder is of sufficient size to accommodate ground forage as well as grain. Feed may be kept before the lambs at all times and filling may be done at less frequent intervals.

—Union Pacific Traf Fact

THE COVER



Our February cover is a "repeat performance" of one used in May, 1941. The expensive plates (it's a four-color job) were given the National Wool Growers Association by the American Meat Institute

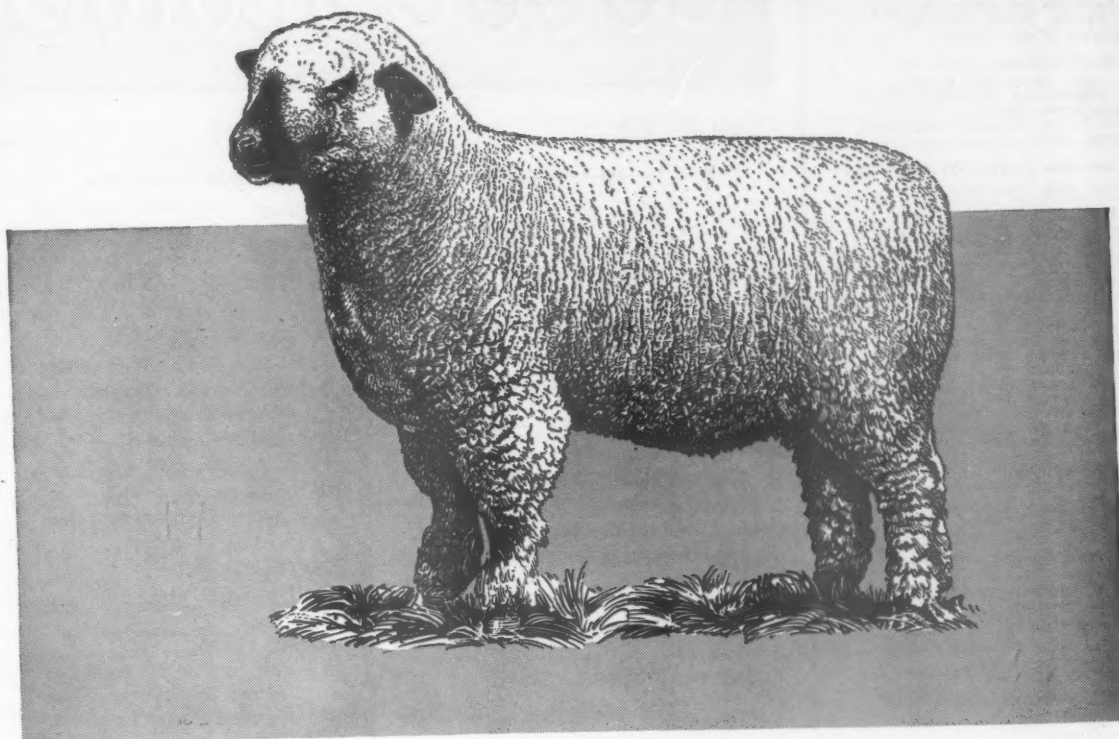
after they had used the "Song of the Stew" as part of a page advertisement in two leading magazines of the country that spring.

The National Wool Grower

Knock out infection -

BACILLARY ENTERITIS • COCCIDIOSIS • FOOT ROT

BLUE BAG • SHIPPING PNEUMONIA



with fast-acting - **SULMET***

SULFAMETHAZINE Lederle

You can safeguard "profit dollars" by being quick in detecting disease in sheep and prompt in using SULMET Sulfamethazine Lederle!

SULMET is powerful in action against many bacterial diseases of sheep. SULMET works with great speed to save animals — shorten sickness periods — avoid weight losses and stunting—save you time and labor. Once-a-day treatment with SULMET is often sufficient and no second treatment is needed to bring animals back to normal appetite.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures, consult your veterinarian. Write for free literature.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Animal Industry Section

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York 20, N.Y.

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Affiliated Organizations

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151 Mission Street, San Francisco
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Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

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Wyoming Wool Growers Association

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CONTENTS...

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

FEBRUARY, 1953

Number 2

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

FEATURED

Emergency Action to Save Sheep Industry	5
Looking Ahead With the Meat Industry	
By Wesley Hardenbergh	13
Parade of Meats	16
Meat Around the World By Howard Vaughn	33

LAMB

Special Push for Lamb	10
Lamb Dish of the Month	11
Oregon's Mid-Winter Lamb Festival	12
California's Lamb Promotion Program	12
Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Program	12
Moves 44 Lambs a Week at 22.5 Percent Profit	12
January Lamb Market	36
Sheep and Lambs on Feed	37
Early Lamb Crop Report	37

GOVERNMENT

Price Controls on Meat and Other Items Lifted	7
USDA Reorganized	8
Farm Price Drop Under Investigation	9

MISCELLANEOUS

Cattlemen's 1953 Program	9
--------------------------------	---

In Memoriam, William Hislop	26
New Nevada President	28
Champions at International and National Western Stock Shows	31

DISEASE

Vibriosis Committee Active	9
----------------------------------	---

CONVENTIONS

Utah's 46th Annual	24
--------------------------	----

PUBLIC LANDS

Forest Service Proposal on Range Improvement Use	9
Intensified Forest Research	37

FREIGHT RATES

Ogden Gateway Decision	8
Grange Leader Criticizes ICC	32

WOOL

Wool Market Affairs	40
Western Wool Handlers Outline Wool Program	41

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

The Cutting Chute	1
From State Presidents	27
This Month's Quiz	29
Sheepmen's Calendar	37
Australian News	42
The Auxiliaries	43
Around the Range Country	45

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Emergency Action to Save Sheep Industry

AN Allied Wool Industry Committee with the avowed intention of seeking both emergency and long-range actions to stabilize the American wool industry's markets is now in operation.

Ray W. Willoughby, President of the National Wool Growers Association, assumed chairmanship of the new allied group, made up of every segment of the industry dealing with growing, handling and marketing of domestic wool.

Organizations representing each group in the industry are completing selection of representatives to serve on the allied group following a two-day industry session held in Denver, February 2 and 3, which President Willoughby describes as "the most important session of industry representatives held during the past few years."

"Representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, the Western Wool Handlers Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Texas wool warehousemen and segments of the Boston wool trade interested in domestic wool," Mr. Willoughby said, "have agreed and embarked upon a program that we believe will secure necessary tariff protection, including the plugging of loopholes in present tariff regulations which have brought near disaster to the domestic producers, handlers and workers in the United States wool industry."

"We have achieved a unity of purpose which leads us to believe that for the first time in two years, American wool producers can be optimistic about the future of their industry."

"There is no question about the immediate emergency need for such action if we are to save our industry. In the past 18 months wool prices have dropped 51 percent. In that same period lamb prices dropped 38 percent."

"Evidence from key lending institutions shows that between 75 and 90 percent of the producers have now been forced to borrow operating capital with a position of solvency so reduced that many growers are already mortgaging their land to maintain their operations."

"Actually, this basic American industry finds itself depression-ridden, while the national economy for the rest of the Nation has climbed 9 percent in this same 18-month period. That means our cost of production has been going up, not down, during our price decline."

"The major factor in the price decline

of domestic wools, when American growers produce less than one-third of the amount of wool consumed in the United States, is the dumping on the American market of foreign wool and wool tops.

"These export actions of foreign governments, including currency manipulations to circumvent the American tariff systems, were factors over which American producers and handlers could exercise no control. They do conclusively prove the need for protection from foreign dumping on the American market. The entire domestic wool industry is now united in a drive to secure this protection."

"To cite just one example of the need—Uruguay subsidized exports to the United States through currency manipulation to such an extent that they shipped in during the first nine months of 1952, 12,632,900 pounds of wool top, which gives an annual rate increase of 6101 per-

cent of domestic consumption and a strong American industry was ready to produce needed apparel wool for the armed forces. Now, with the latest available figures, 11 years later, in 1951, foreign wool imports amounted to 72 percent of the domestic consumption in the United States. These post-World War II conditions which have led to currency manipulation and the breaking of the American producer's price market, have simultaneously accounted for a decline in sheep population in those same years of from 46,300,000 in 1940 to 27,253,000 in 1951.

"Upset marketing conditions as production declined, combined with the huge drop in the price of lamb pelts, have caused a corresponding decrease in the market price of lambs, and have prevented the meat production of the sheep industry from in any way offsetting the losses of wool production."

"The emergency need for correction of the conditions which have permitted subsidized foreign competition to undersell American cost of production, therefore, becomes the most important step facing the industry, and one upon which full concentration of each segment of the industry must be placed for solution."

"We are now united in a program to obtain necessary tariff protection with insistence upon uniform Government policies in all agencies to stabilize rather than disrupt the orderly growing and marketing of wool."

Action Taken and Proposed

Twenty courses of action and policy determination were decided on at the Denver conference. (The points are given as set up and released by the Committee.)

1. Formed an Allied Wool Industry Committee to carry out program adopted, set up method of operation, and retained Robert Franklin as public relations counsel to manage the action program under direction of the committee.

2. That at this time we renew our efforts to bring to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and urge he ask the imposition of additional duties on dutiable wool imported into the United States from countries which have subsidized raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured wool and wool products for export to the United States; this subsidization to include manipulation of currency exchange.

LAMB MEETING

President Ray W. Willoughby has announced a meeting of the lamb segment of the sheep industry will be held in Denver, Colorado, sometime between February 20th and 28th. Purpose of the meeting is to attack the price problem on lamb.

cent over 1949, helping bring about a total increase of 1076 percent of foreign wool top imports in this country over 1949. In 1953 Uruguayan importations of foreign top into this country amounted to better than 10 percent of the total top used in this country, as compared to all foreign wool top imports in 1949 of only 1 percent.

"Thus, not only did the American producer lose his market to foreign subsidized imports, but American workers who in 1949 prepared 99 percent of the tops, lost 12 percent of their production to cheap foreign labor competition."

"In 1940, just before Pearl Harbor, importation of foreign wool amounted to 38

3. We recommend that Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be reactivated. It is now prohibited by Trade Agreements Act of 1934 as amended (Sec. 2, Public Law No. 316, 73rd Congress). We recognize that this would take legislative action.

4. We, the members of the allied wool groups, are opposed to the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (Public Law No. 50, 82nd Congress, extending authority of the President under Section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930 amended); however, if agreements are entered into (1) the escape clause, Section 6 of the same law should be made mandatory for negotiating new agreements and (2) the peril point provision also should be mandatory for negotiating new agreements.

5. We, the allied wool groups, demand that the Secretary of the Treasury immediately impose additional duties on foreign subsidized wool as provided under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, which reads:

"that whenever the Secretary of Treasury . . . finds that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured . . . by reason of the importation . . . of foreign merchandise . . . being sold . . . at less than its fair value, then he shall make such findings public to the extent he deems necessary. Where the Secretary has made a public finding . . . there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties imposed thereon by law, a special dumping duty in an amount equal to such difference." . . .

and ask simultaneously for the Congress to investigate why the Collector has not complied with the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act to hold up the importation of such subsidized wool.

6. We recommend that favorable action be taken by the President of the United States under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended (U.S.C. Title 7, Section 624), which reads:

"whenever the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that any article . . . is being imported . . . under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or interfere with any program (support program) . . . he shall advise the President," . . .

as requested by the Department of Agriculture and producer segments in presentations before the Tariff Commission on September 30, 1952, in support of addi-

ALLIED WOOL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Established at Industry-wide
Meeting in Denver, Colorado
February 2-3, 1953

Purpose

To protect and encourage the domestic wool industry through the stabilization of wool prices.

Composition

In order to accomplish the coordination of efforts, collection and expenditure of moneys, the Committee shall be composed of two representatives from each of the following participating groups:

1. National Wool Growers Association.
2. Western Wool Handlers Association.
3. National Wool Marketing Corporation.
4. Texas wool warehousemen.
5. Domestic segment Boston wool trade.

As President of the National Wool Growers Association, Committee Chairman Ray Willoughby shall appoint the two recommended representatives from each group.

Duties

The duties of the Committee members shall be: To determine policies, direct activities, collect and expend necessary funds, with each member of the Committee to represent and report to the individual group which he represents. The members shall have as an over-all objective the coordination of the activities of each participating group to obtain the goal set forth in the purposes of the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

tional duties on wool to protect the Government wool support program.

7. Establishment of a general legislative policy to modernize and establish all necessary tariff laws and regulations to provide adequate protection for domestic wool production.

8. Oppose any extension of the Trade Agreements Act (propagandized as the "Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act") or any other measure which would give to the Executive Branch the right to enter into foreign trade agreements without the advice and consent of the Senate, as provided in Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution.

9. Seek the amendment of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make its provisions mandatory and transfer to the Department of Agriculture the duties now imposed upon the Tariff Commission under this Section.

10. Seek the inclusion of the Berry Amendment, as provided in the Defense Appropriations Act expiring June 30, 1953, as a part of the basic Buy-American Act.

11. Press for adoption of a royalty payment tariff to provide funds for the promotion and support of the U. S. sheep industry.

12. Enact legislation to impose a parity tariff on all foreign wool imports, whenever domestic wool prices are being supported by any Government program.

13. Request that the Congress, by resolution, establish the general policy that a strong domestic sheep industry is essential to the well being of the United States and therein to request the cooperation and consideration of this position in all administrative acts involving the industry.

14. Endorsed O. R. Strackbein and Bertrand Gearhart for appointment to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

15. Accepted in principle the organization of a United States Wool Stabilization Corporation with the discussion and findings of this group to be submitted to the Department for their guidance and with each segment to have the opportunity after the articles of incorporation are drawn up to make constructive suggestions for additions or changes; a copy of this resolution is to be put in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture through this organization. (This proposal embodies the idea of industry operation of support programs rather than through Government agencies insofar as laws will permit.)

16. Requested formation of a committee with C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Marketing Corporation as chairman for the purpose of working out the problems created by the entry duty-free of carpet wool.

17. Adopted a policy on foreign trade stating: "The promotion of world trade should be on the basis of fair and reasonable competition and must be done within the principle maintained that foreign products of underpaid foreign labor shall not be admitted to the country on terms which endanger the living standards of the American working man or the American farmer or threaten serious injury to a domestic industry."

18. Adopted as policy and sent the following telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson:

"At a meeting of allied wool interests called to assemble by the National Wool Growers Association in Denver today it was unanimously voted to request that the Commodity Credit extend the maturity date of all loans made under the 1952 Wool Support Program to September 1, 1953, at the grower's option and that the grower retain the privilege of redeeming his wool by paying the loan plus accumulated charges.

"The reason we are asking for this extension is to provide a more orderly marketing for the remaining 1952 domestic wool clip.

"We feel that the present demoralized condition of the wool market is due largely because our domestic markets for wool are now being flooded by foreign importations which are subsidized by exporting countries through the manipulation of currency exchange which in effect nullifies tariff protection provided by law which we are hopeful will be corrected by your administration. Ray W. Willoughby, President, National Wool Growers Association."

19. Obtain ruling from Armed Services Technical and Procurement Division that mere scouring in the United States of wool of foreign origin does not entitle it to protection of Berry Amendment.

20. Authorized the raising of funds to carry out the program of the Allied Wool Committee with immediate subscribing to the fund, without solicitation, of \$1,000.00 by Leland Ray and M. A. Smith and \$500.00 by Ray Willoughby. The industry is being asked to contribute. Make all checks payable to Allied Wool Committee and mail to 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

THOSE ATTENDING ALLIED WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE, DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 2 & 3, 1953

WOOL GROWERS

Ray W. Willoughby, President
National Wool Growers Association
San Angelo, Texas

Wallace Ulmer, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Miles City, Montana

John H. Breckenridge, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Twin Falls, Idaho

Don Clyde, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Provo, Utah

Russell Brown, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Vantage, Washington

S. P. Arbios, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Stockton, California

J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary
National Wool Growers Association
Salt Lake City, Utah

G. N. Winder, Honorary President
National Wool Growers Association
Denver, Colorado

L. W. Clough
Rifle, Colorado

Fred T. Earwood
Sonora, Texas

Brett Gray, Secretary
Colorado Wool Growers Association
Denver, Colorado

James A. Hooper, Secretary
Utah Wool Growers Association
Salt Lake City, Utah

Harold Josendal, President
Wyoming Wool Growers Association
Casper, Wyoming

Dan McIntyre, President
Colorado Wool Growers Association
Hotchkiss, Colorado

Penrose B. Metcalfe, President
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association
San Angelo, Texas

Leland Ray Smith
Craig, Colorado

W. P. Wing, Secretary
California Wool Growers Association
San Francisco, California

WOOL HANDLERS

Jess Egurrola
Wilkins and Company
Denver, Colorado

O. T. Evans, President
Western Wool Handlers Association
Casper, Wyoming

C. J. Fawcett, Sales Manager
National Wool Marketing Corporation
Boston, Massachusetts

Lu Floyd
Wilkins and Company
Denver, Colorado

Walter J. Gooding, Jr.
Edgehill-Gooding Company
Salt Lake City, Utah

Vern Hafner
Hafner Wool Corp.
Newell, South Dakota

W. W. Hafner
Hafner Wool Corp.
Newell, South Dakota

G. A. Hanson, Vice President
R. H. Lindsay Company
Salt Lake City, Utah

Leslie P. Miles, Secretary-Manager
Wyoming Cooperative Wool Mktg. Assn.
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Scott A. Smith, Secretary
Western Wool Handlers Association
Salt Lake City, Utah

James A. Speas, Director
Wyoming Cooperative Wool Mktg. Assn.
Casper, Wyoming

R. A. Ward, Vice President
Pacific Wool Growers
Portland, Oregon

Reed W. Warnick
Wilkins and Company
Denver, Colorado

MISCELLANEOUS

Emmett Dignan
U. S. National Bank
Denver, Colorado

Robert Franklin, Secretary
California Range Association
Fresno, California

PRICE CONTROLS ON MEAT AND OTHER ITEMS LIFTED

All price controls on meat were lifted by executive order of President Dwight D. Eisenhower on February 6, 1953. The same order also abolished all wage controls and ceilings on many other items such as furniture, clothing, household textiles and household appliances, restaurant meals and drinks.

Articles still under control include: Gasoline and other petroleum products, metals, cigars, industrial machinery, farm equipment, dry groceries, bread, cereals, milk, lumber, paper and paper board and waxed and treated paper.

USDA Reorganized

WITHIN a few hours after his confirmation as Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson announced the reorganization or re-grouping of the Department into four major divisions.

1. **Commodity Marketing and Adjustment Group**, headed by John H. Davis as President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This group includes the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Commodity Exchange Authority, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration with the exception of the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch. Mr. Davis, former executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, has been general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation since September, 1952. Howard H. Gordon, new head of the Production and Marketing Administration, was recently assistant general manager of the Southern States Cooperative at Richmond, Virginia.

2. **Agricultural Credit Group**, headed by Romeo E. Short, Assistant to Secretary Benson.

This group includes the Farm Credit Administration, Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. Mr. Short of Brinkley, Arkansas, was recently made Assistant to Secretary Benson. He has been vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation since 1947.

3. **Research, Extension and Land Use Group**, headed by J. Earl Coke, Assistant to Secretary Benson.

In this group will be the Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Extension Service, Forest Service, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch, which was transferred from the Production and Marketing Administration. This group will be, among other things, responsible for flood prevention work and land and water utilization programs. Mr. Coke of Berkeley, California, was Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of California prior to his appointment as Assistant to Secretary Benson.

4. **Departmental Administration Group**, headed by Richard D. Aplin, Assistant to Secretary Benson.

This group includes Hearing Examiners, Library, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Information, Office of Personnel and Office of Plant and Operations.

The Solicitor's Office, unchanged, will

be under the direction of Karl D. Loos, partner in the Washington law firm of Pope, Ballard and Loos. A native of Iowa, Mr. Loos has a legal background extending over 30 years in Chicago and Washington and much of his work has been done in the interest of agricultural marketing and similar organizations.

In a memorandum to agency heads and employees announcing the new grouping and outlining the new lines of authority in his administration, Secretary Benson stated:

"As public servants, we must recognize the duty and responsibility we have to serve the public efficiently and well. The people of this country have a right to expect that every one of us will give a full day's work for a day's pay. They have a right to expect that we will find more effective and economical ways of doing our job. In these times of unprecedented public debt and continued high Federal expenditures, the public rightfully expects us to put forth even greater effort to effect savings in Government operations and to reduce public expenses. Fulfillment of this responsibility will require the undivided loyalty and support of every agency head and employee in the Department. We must work as a team if we are to meet the problems that lie ahead and render the greatest possible service to the farmers of America, the entire agricultural industry, and to this great and good country we love so much.

"What we intend is a gradual streamlining of the Department's services in the interest of economy and greater efficiency. The action is taken after weeks of study and conferences with Congressional leaders, the members of the President's Committee on Re-organization, our own Interim Agricultural Advisory Committee, and members of the Hoover Commission."

Other USDA Appointments

C. M. Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio, director of the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service, has been made Director of the Department's Federal Extension Service succeeding M. L. Wilson who will serve as a counselor on extension work both in this country and abroad.

Whitney Gilliland, attorney of Glenwood, Iowa, will handle USDA relations with State Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture.

D. K. Broadhead, agricultural marketing expert of San Marino, California, will serve as executive assistant to Secretary Benson.

John C. Davis, former editor of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," has been appointed as administrative assistant to the

Secretary, presumably to handle press and radio relations.

Frederick W. Babbel and D. Arthur Haycock, both of Salt Lake City, will serve on the Secretary's staff and Don Paarlberg, Purdue University economist, is expected to be Mr. Benson's top economic adviser while serving as his assistant. Karl D. Butler, Ithaca, New York, former president of the American Institute of Cooperation, is serving as consultant to Secretary Benson.

Ogden Gateway Decision

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Union Pacific Railroad Company to open the Ogden Gateway to the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company and establish joint through rates on certain shipments arriving from the Northwest. The items listed by the Commission for joint through rates, to be made effective before April 7th, are livestock, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried beans, frozen poultry, frozen food, butter and eggs. Such items as lumber and wheat were not included in the order.

Certain limitations were also prescribed by the Commission on destination of shipments covered by the through rates. They must be bound for "destinations in the United States south and east of a line drawn along the southern boundary of Kansas, thence to the eastern boundary of Kansas to but not including Kansas City, thence immediately west of points on the Missouri River from Kansas City, Kansas to Omaha, thence immediately north of points on the route of the U. P. and the Chicago and Northwestern from Omaha to Chicago, including destinations in the lower peninsula of Michigan and in Oklahoma and Texas."

Shipments under joint through rates coming into Ogden from the East over the D&RG are restricted to granite and marble monuments from Vermont and Georgia.

The decision is reported made on a six to four vote, with some of the Commissioners concurring and some dissenting in part with the general order. It is not expected that the Commission's decision will end this controversy which has now extended over a three-year period. The Union Pacific is expected to ask for reconsideration by the Commission and if this is denied, may take the case to the courts and carry it up to the Supreme Court level.

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, while not entirely pleased with the decision, are reported as regarding it as a partial victory.

Cattlemen's 1953 Program

OFFICERS elected at the 56th annual American National Cattlemen's Association meeting in Kansas City, January 5-7, 1953 were: President, Sam Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyoming (re-elected); first vice president, Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Texas (re-elected); second vice presidents: John Guthrie, Porterville, California; Earl Monahan, Hyannis, Nebraska; Cushman Radebaugh, Orlando, Florida; Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nevada; George Godfrey, Animas, New Mexico. Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin and Assistant Executive Secretary Radford Hall were renamed, as were traffic managers Chas. E. Blaine and Calvin Blaine. More than 1,000 cattlemen and cattlegirls from 30 States registered. Resolutions passed at the Kansas City meeting of the American National:

1. Urged immediate removal of price control and return to voluntary grading and free marketing.
2. Stated that foreign products shall not be admitted on terms endangering living standards of American working man, farmer or stockman.
3. Urged utmost economy in Government and close scrutiny of all appropriations.
4. Asked continuation of the "Buy American" policy.
5. Opposed creation of river valley authorities as contrary to principles of our Government.
6. Asked Congress to withhold fund for Pick-Sloan plan for Missouri River Basin development for a re-evaluation and accounting and inquiry into its necessity and feasibility.
7. Opposed the policy of Government acquisition of private land.
8. Suggested that Forest Service furnish each permittee a copy of records, reports and plans pertaining to his grazing allotment.
9. Asked that funds for the Forest Service be made available only by Congressional appropriation.
10. Proposed that Federal agencies step up experiments in brush eradication—junipers, jackpines, mesquite and other noxious deep-rooted vegetation — but that funds for this come from curtailment in other spending.
11. Authorized the Stockmen's Grazing Committee to introduce the proposed Uniform Grazing Land Tenancy Act when deemed timely.
12. Asked for law requiring dredgers to strip topsoil, level tailings, and replace topsoil so productivity of land is retained.
13. Urged Defense Department to make their regulations flexible to cover weights and grades of beef animals as the supply varies to take advantage of best buys.
14. Commended the meat promotion work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute.
15. Asked for enlarged research in the baffling and dangerous disease, Anaplasmosis.
16. Sought accreditation in Brucellosis with a test of not more than 20 percent of range or semi-range cattle.
17. Asked the Bureau of Animal Industry to permit packaging of desiccated Strain 19 Bank's vaccine in multiple doses.

FARM PRICE DROP UNDER INVESTIGATION

A probe to discover what factors are contributing to the downward trend of farm income and purchasing power has been instituted by the Senate Agricultural Committee under the chairmanship of Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont. The decline of prices received amounts to 12 percent from a year ago and 18 percent from the high point in February, 1951. Prices paid by farmers have been substantially unchanged during the same period, which puts farmers under a severe squeeze.

Vibriosis Committee Active

A progress report, together with future plans, was discussed by the Vibriosis Committee, in Salt Lake City, January 18th, with a group of technical men from western States who were in attendance at the Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association meeting.

Reports at the meeting revealed that the following States either have projects under way, contemplate work this spring, or are endeavoring to line up appropriations for vibriosis research work: Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.

The following appointments were made on a permanent Technical Committee to work with the Vibriosis Committee: Idaho, Drs. Scott B. Brown and Lloyd H. Scrivner; Utah, Drs. M. L. Miner and John I. Curtis; Montana, Drs. E. A. Tunnichliff and Hadleigh Marsh; Washington, Dr. E. C. Stone or his representative; At large, Dr. Julius E. Nordby. Vibriosis Committee members from Wyoming and Colorado are also to appoint two men each to serve on the Technical Committee.

Each State concerned was asked to send in a report to the National Wool Growers Association office not later than February 15th to be assembled and transmitted to the western Congressional delegation, Secretary of Agriculture, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry and others who should be informed of the effort being put forth to find a solution to the vibriosis problem.

Those attending the Salt Lake meeting included committee chairman, A. H. Caine, Idaho; M. V. Hatch and committee secretary, E. E. Marsh, Utah; and the following technical men: Drs. Scott B. Brown, Lloyd H. Scrivner, Fred E. Fischer,

W. A. Bright, Robert V. Lewis and Julius E. Nordby, Idaho; J. E. Prier, J. F. Ryff and Richard Thomas, Wyoming; M. N. Riemenschneider and Rue Jensen, Colorado; E. A. Tunnichliff, Montana; M. L. Miner, J. C. Flint and LeGrande Shupe, Utah. Ralph Robson of the Utah Dairy Association, who is also interested in the vibriosis problem, was present at the meeting.

F. S. Proposal on Range Improvement Use

THE Forest Service sent to its regional foresters on January 2, 1953, a "proposed statement of policy covering disposition of increased grazing capacities resulting from investments by the permittee on national forest range lands." Recommendations of permittees will be given consideration before the final draft of the regulation is written. Such permittee reactions should be sent in before March 2, 1953.

This is the proposed statement of policy:

"Increased grazing capacity resulting from reseeding or other range improvements installed at permittee's expense either under special use permit or cooperative agreement may be available for use by the permittee or permittees making the investment, for a period of 10 years following completion of the work, provided that such action is beneficial to the range and community of users.

"Use of the increased capacity may consist of (1) increased forage for existing permitted numbers of animals where the present supply of forage is inadequate, or (2) increase in permitted animals or animal months after range protection needs are fully met. Where an increase in permitted numbers is allowed, such increase, subject to continued effectiveness of the installed developments, may be recognized as having preference status. Where this procedure leads to increasing permitted numbers above the lower or upper limits, the limits may be waived and preference granted for the extra numbers. At the end of the 10-year period the permits for the increased numbers may be renewed if circumstances justify.

"On community ranges the general policy will be to encourage range reseeding or other range improvement work cooperatively by the group or association as a whole. To the extent of available funds the Forest Service will install improvements on lands which should be improved for the benefit of existing dependent small permittees who are likely to be unable to do the work themselves."

Special Push for Lamb

A Meat Board Project Sponsored by the National Wool Growers and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Associations

MOVEMENT of increasing supplies of high quality lamb into the retail market has prompted the launching of a widespread special promotion designed to stimulate demand for this food product.

This campaign is being conducted for the lamb interests by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The National Wool Growers Association and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association each has appropriated special funds to be used in the production of promotional material for this undertaking.

In the special campaign, all possible channels are being utilized to present the subject of lamb to consumers throughout the country. Newspapers, radio and television stations, personal lectures and demonstrations, educational literature — these are some of the major media that are playing a part in this endeavor.

Literature An Important Factor

Highly important to the success of the lamb campaign is the use of supporting educational printed material on lamb. Charts, booklets, folders, pamphlets — all of these are functioning to further the cause.

New lamb chart. The Board has two brand-new pieces of lamb material that are just off the press. One of these is a wall-size chart in color. It portrays a lamb carcass together with the retail cuts that are obtained from it. There is added value in the chart to the homemaker as it tells her the cooking method or methods best suited to each lamb cut.

The chart can be used to excellent advantage for display in retail markets, reminding homemakers at the point of purchase about lamb and its many possibilities for variety in the daily menu. It is also suitable as a teaching aid in high schools, colleges and universities.

Ten thousand of these colorful, attractive charts have been printed thus far.

New lamb folder. The other piece just off the press is a striking folder entitled "Let's Have Lamb." This folder is done in full color, with a mouth-watering illustration of a roast leg of lamb on the front cover. It contains a collection of practical tested recipes for various cuts of lamb. In addition, it has copy covering "What Every Homemaker Should Know About

Lamb." Step-by-step directions are given for cooking lamb by all methods — roasting, broiling, pan-broiling, braising, and cooking in liquid. Carving directions also are given.

A half-million copies of this new folder will be distributed to homemakers across the Nation.

Other literature. Several other pieces of literature containing information on lamb are currently receiving wide distribution.

One of these is a folder titled "Lamb Recipes and Menus," which has proved extremely popular.

The Board's annual meat cook book, "Meat Recipes You'll Talk About" devoted one-fourth of its 40 pages to lamb, including recipes, menus and other information on this meat. A feature of special note is an illustrated guide to lamb buying and cooking in which 24 different retail lamb cuts are pictured, their location in the carcass shown, and basic directions for cooking each cut given.

"All About Lamb" is another publication which is a veritable encyclopedia on this subject. There is a constant and steady demand for it from all over the country.

"Cashing In On Lamb" is a manual that is widely used by meat retailers. It gives step-by-step instructions on modern methods of cutting and merchandising the lamb carcass.

Lamb in the Press

Newspapers realize that their readers are keenly interested in securing reliable and authentic information on the subject of meat. Consequently, the press of the Nation has come to look to the Board for this information.

Special lamb features. Food page editors of some 240 of the larger daily newspapers who cooperate closely with the Board are being supplied with special photographs of lamb dishes and stories to accompany the photos. The current service is made up of 18 of these special picture-story features. The importance of supplying this lamb material to these food editors is evident in the fact that their readership of women reaches well into the millions.

These newspaper releases on lamb cover such dishes as: lamb shoulder chops, lamb stew, Saratoga lamb chops, barbecued

lamb riblets, leg of lamb, lamb patties, lamb loaf, lamb shoulder roast, lamb rib and loin chops, and lamb cushion shoulder.

Lamb recipe material. Additional material is being supplied to food page editors in the form of lamb "shorts." These are brief stories, each built around a different and appealing lamb recipe. Newspapers have requested this type of material because of its flexibility, and because women are highly interested in recipes.

Lamb facts. Other emphasis on lamb is being secured through the release of helpful data on lamb cookery methods, instruction on the care of lamb, aid in carving lamb, and ideas on building a variety of menus around lamb dishes.

Lamb on Television

Television offers one of the most effective ways of putting across an educational story. It has already proved exceptionally valuable in the program of the Board, and is being utilized more and more to carry the message of the livestock and meat industry to the consuming public. Consequently, it offers an ideal medium for presenting information on lamb.

Recent programs. Fourteen recent television programs conducted by meat merchandising specialists of the Board have included subject matter on lamb. These programs reached homemakers throughout such metropolitan areas as Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Oklahoma City, Omaha, and San Francisco.

A single lamb show presented by the Board on television station W B K B in Chicago drew more than 1,760 mail requests for the booklet "All About Lamb." This wide response came in spite of the fact that the 30-minute lamb demonstration competed with two of the top evening variety shows on TV.

New TV series. The Board has scheduled a brand-new series of television programs in 30 of the Nation's major cities for February, March and April. This series, which is especially timely in view of the concerted lamb push, will feature four programs in each city, these to be given on consecutive days.

Each program will consist of a lecture-demonstration on the subject of meat. A portion of each will be devoted to lamb. The information to be presented will in-

clude such subjects as thrifty ways with lamb, lamb cuts for special occasions, lamb cookery instructions, and how to carve lamb.

Thus in the coming months, millions of television viewers will not only hear about the merits of lamb, but will be given a visual story of this food product right in their homes.

Lamb on Radio

The Board's close working relationship with women radio broadcasters throughout the country is particularly advantageous in pushing special activities on behalf of lamb.

Chatty, conversational scripts on lamb are being released to more than 1,600 radio stations with women's programs. These

scripts cover all phases of the subject of lamb of interest to the homemaker. They give suggestions on buying lamb for variety and economy. They present ideas on the preparation of new and unusual lamb dishes. They tell women how to use lamb in building their menus.

Special material is being provided to radio stations in selected areas of the country where lamb is coming on the retail market in greatest abundance.

Lamb in Cooking Schools

It is estimated that in the next three months the Board's cooking schools will be presented before approximately 150,000 homemakers in all sections of the country. One of the features of these cooking schools will be the presentation of lamb recipes and the discussion of lamb dishes. Thus,

through actual demonstration on the cooking school stage these thousands of women will see exactly how they can prepare the lamb dishes in their own home.

The lamb recipes demonstrated step by step include a taste-tempting leg of lamb, lamb patties wrapped in bacon, appetizing broiled lamb chops, lamb riblets in a stew, and exotic lamb kabobs.

And the educational influence of these cooking schools does not stop with the women who actually attend. Each of the schools is sponsored by a daily newspaper and each of these papers carries the meat lessons to additional thousands of women by printing in its columns the recipes prepared at the school, other pertinent information presented from the stage by the cooking school lecturer, pictures of the attractive dishes, etc.

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Lamb Chops with "Hearts" and "Flowerettes" for Valentine's Day

Beet "Hearts"	Broiled Lamb Rib Chops	Au Gratin Potatoes
	Cauliflower	
	Tossed Green Salad	
Hard Rolls	Butter or Margarine	
	Valentine Cake	
	Ice Cream	
Coffee		Milk

BROILED LAMB RIB CHOPS

6 lamb rib chops, cut 1 to 2 inches thick	Salt Pepper
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Set regulator to broil. Place chops on broiler rack. Insert broiler pan and rack so the top of 1-inch chops is 2 inches from the heat and of 2-inch chops is 3 inches from the heat. When one side is browned, season, turn and finish cooking on the second side. Season. Chops cut 1 inch thick require 10 to 12 minutes. Chops cut 2 inches require 20 to 22 minutes. 6 servings.

To make beet "hearts" slice cooked beets into ¼-inch slices and cut with heart shaped cookie cutter.



Oregon's Mid-Winter Lamb Festival

OREGON'S Lamb Promotion Committee is really going places with its promotion program at the State level. This committee, headed by Harold Cohn of Heppner, Oregon, came into existence following action taken at the Oregon Wool Growers' convention (November 13-15, 1952).

The program was launched at a shish-kabob lamb dinner served on flaming swords at the Mallory Hotel, Portland, December 15th. The Oregon Association was the host and the invited guests, 45 representatives of the retail trade, press, radio and home economists.

"We found," writes Mr. Cohn, "sympathetic ears and warm support. A few hundred dollars properly spent will give us thousands of dollars' worth of radio and press notices. Personal investigation by myself has revealed individual stores showing some 35 to 200 percent increase in sales.

"To our surprise, these people revealed that by holding the price of lamb in proper relation with other meat they can make better profit percentages than with beef or pork and in no other meat do they find themselves able to buy the high percentage of high-grade carcasses.

"Asked for suggestions, they made these comments: Take lamb out of the luxury class, watch retail price spreads, make better displays and do more advertising, make lamb recipes available at meat counters, push home freezer sales (display and price whole or half carcasses), and make promotion on a year-around basis."

The first push under the Oregon Mid-Winter Lamb Festival was arranged for the weekend of December 11th to 13th and was continued again January 12th after the holiday season through a six-week period, we understand.

An advertisement carried by the committee in the Oregon Independent Grocer and Meat Dealer played up the fact that 10 percent more gross profits could be made on lamb than on any other meat, as lamb was at a nine-year low. Both the Oregon Independent Grocer and Meat Dealer and Oregon Food Merchant's magazine carried stories about the program. The Oregonian of December 18th also had an editorial of considerable length on the present economic position of the sheepmen and the need for the special lamb promotion. The same paper also featured the less-demanded cuts of lamb and appetizing ways of preparing and serving them.

The National Association of Food Chains has been participating in promoting lamb

at various points in the country, including Oregon, with successful results.

"In the brief month that I have been on this work," Chairman Cohn wrote on January 11th, "I find that through existing trade associations the machinery is all set up for lamb promotion if each State association will contact and cooperate with them. In my opinion, funds will be more easily raised on State levels and more economically spent than on national campaigns."

California's Lamb Promotion Program

WITH some 200,000 head of pasture-fed lambs to market from the Imperial Valley and adjacent areas, members of the Imperial Lamb Feeders Association assessed themselves two cents a head at a meeting in Brawley, California on January 10th, and set in motion plans to promote the sale of their product.

The assistance of super markets and chain stores over the State as a whole, and particularly in southern California, has been promised for the campaign. All advertising and promotion outlets will be used.

The California Wool Growers Association, Western States Meat Packers Association, National Live Stock and Meat Board, and American Meat Institute will also lend their support to the success of the program.

Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Program

ON January 17th Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado and Governor Robert Crosby of Nebraska issued proclamations inaugurating Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lamb Week. That was the official opening of a special lamb promotion program for that area. It coincided with the arrival, judging and sale of lambs from the Junior Lamb Feeders and also open classes at the National Western Stock Show. Headline event was the weighing of the dressed lamb which was sent via United Air Lines for presentation by Governor Thornton to President-elect Eisenhower just prior to the inaugural ceremonies.

All types of advertising and promotion material, including pictures, were supplied those making fat lamb purchases at the National Western Stock Show. Ribbon badges bearing a Colorado mountain scene and the slogan "Colorado-Nebraska Fed Lambs Now in Season, January 20-May 1," were distributed for use of retail

store personnel during the stock show week and throughout the season.

Lamb purchases made were distributed from coast to coast and increased sales have been noted, Denver packers report, as a result of the local campaign.

Moves 44 Lambs a Week At 22.5 Percent Profit

EDDY Drake, owner of the meat concession at the Santa-Glen Market, 10407 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, shows that "it can be done." A close-up of his methods which move 44 lambs a week at 22.5 percent profit are shown in a double-page spread in the January, 1953 bulletin of the National Association of Retail Grocers.

"Eddy Drake . . . currently averages 44 medium heavy lambs a week," the explanatory note accompanying the pictures states. "His ratio is one ton of lamb to 2¼ tons of beef. Skillfull cutting, display for eye appeal, and over-the-counter merchandising, including cooking suggestions, is the key to the \$286,000 meat volume he did last year without advertising.

"When lamb is priced lower than the current \$50 a hundred, he moves as many as 80 lambs a week. Purchasing straight lamb, instead of loins and saddles, he saves up to 8 cents a pound, and can turn this savings over to his customers in the form of attractive prices."

"Food For Your Heart"

Dietary treatment of heart disease, America's greatest killer, is described in a manual for the patient and physician, "Food For Your Heart," just published by the American Heart Association. Diets low in calories and salt but high in protein—as much as ¾ to one pound of cooked meat daily—are recommended.

The booklet was prepared by the Department of Nutrition of the School of Public Health, Harvard University, under the supervision of a committee of specialists and medical nutritionists, headed by Fredrick J. Stare, M.D., professor of nutrition at Harvard.

Copies of the booklet, "Food For Your Heart" are available to patients only on prescription by physicians through local Heart Associations. This requirement is designed to discourage self-medication by individuals who should always consult their own physician with respect to weight reduction and dietary procedures in connection with treatment for high blood pressure, heart conditions, etc.

Looking Ahead with the Meat Industry

A Convention Presentation by **WESLEY HARDENBERGH**
President, American Meat Institute

Under the title, "Looking Ahead With the Meat Industry," President Wesley Hardenbergh of the American Meat Institute, talked briefly at the National Convention in Chicago on December 9, 1952, about some of the important factors affecting the industry today. To supplement his remarks, mimeograph copies of charts and explanatory statements were made available for those present. The release on Mr. Hardenbergh's address is given here along with the major part of the supplementary material.

SHARP declines in the value of important by-products have been an important factor in bringing about lower prices paid for steers, Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, declared in addressing the National Wool Growers Convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, December 9, 1952.

"A 1,000-pound steer is worth \$14.20 less to the packer today than 18 months ago," he added, "because of a 67 percent decrease in the value of tallow and a 47 percent decrease in the value of hides.

"Tallow, of which a 1,000-pound steer yields 50 pounds, has dropped from 14.75 cents per pound to 4.94 cents per pound in the last year and a half, while cured hides, which average 60 pounds for a 1,000-pound steer, have dropped from 33 cents per pound to 17.5 cents per pound during a like period of time.

"The country's sheep and lamb population has shown an upward trend during the past two years, but heavy marketings during the current season apparently have halted the increase. Over the years dressed lamb prices have followed closely the trend in beef prices, but, because of wide fluctuations in wool prices, returns from sheep production have not been comparable with cattle."

Mr. Hardenbergh further asserted, "I am convinced that the various groups constituting our entire livestock and meat industry must work increasingly closer together if we are to withstand and overcome the obstacles which so often operate against us—such things as the onslaught of disease and weather, the problems of competition and regulation, and the effects of prejudice and misunderstanding. Big as

our intra-industry problems are, they are insignificant in comparison with our general external problems.

"Probably the greatest problem facing the livestock and meat industry as a whole is in the field of public relations. There can be no question that during recent years meat has taken on an importance in the lives of our people that is unparalleled in history. The price of meat seems always to be a matter of concern to the consumer. Even a relatively few years ago, when some meats were retailing as low as 10 or 15 cents a pound, people were complaining about meat prices. Thus, you can see that public concern about the level of meat prices is nothing new. It has been with us a long time and seems to be a state of mind which we have perpetually with us.

"Meat prices have not increased as much in the last 25 or 50 years as have wages. In 1901–50 years ago—our statisticians figured that it took 52 minutes of work to buy a pound of meat. In 1926–25 years ago—it took 37 minutes and in 1951 it

took slightly more than half an hour. Today it takes only 30 minutes. So you can see that the real cost of meat, measured in terms of the amount of work necessary to earn the money to buy it, is less now than it was in the 'good old days'."

Mr. Hardenbergh emphasized that today people are concerned not only with the price of meat but even more with the problem of getting a supply of it for their personal consumption. "There also is," he said, "a new appreciation of the food value, the healthfulness of meat and its desirability in the diet. Thirty years ago a great deal of propaganda was being circulated about meat—that meat caused a wide variety of ailments, ranging from kidney trouble to housemaid's knee. Today, as the result of medical, nutritional and other scientific research, doctors are recommending meat in reducing diets as well as in the daily diet, and also in the diet of the sick and those recovering from surgery."

SOME FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FUTURE OF OUR LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY

I. The Expanding Market for Agricultural Products

A. Population growth — It is estimated that by 1960 our population will have increased to about 171 million persons, nearly 20 million more than in 1950 and 39 million more than in 1940. Of significance also is the continued shift in the population away from farms to the city which means:

- (a) More city folks to be fed through commercial channels;
- (b) Decreasing supply of farm labor.

U. S. Population, Million Persons	% Change From				
	1900-Est.	1950	1940	1950	1940
On farms	21.4	24.3	29.0	-12%	-26%
Off farms	149.8	127.4	103.1	+18	+45
Total	171.2	151.7	132.1	+13	+30

B. Increased demand for meat — If the U. S. is to continue as a truly meat-eating country (140-145 pounds per capita) production will have to expand by 1960 to at least 25 billion pounds. This would exceed the 1944 war-time record of 24.1 billion by



Wesley Hardenbergh

4 percent, and new record levels of livestock production will be necessary.

II. Past Developments Point the Way for the Future

- A. A limiting factor affecting feed and livestock production in the past 50 years has been the relatively fixed acres of land available for growing crops. This has been partly offset by the decreasing need to use feed for horse power. In 1952 only 5.4 percent of the total harvested acreage

5. Increases in the mechanization of farming which have been nearly 3 tractors, 4 combines and nearly 6 corn pickers for every one in use before Pearl Harbor.

- C. Increases in the efficiency of crop and livestock production resulting from these technological changes have raised crop production per acre by 29 percent and livestock production per animal unit by 23 percent over pre-World War II levels.

III. Some Problems of the Future

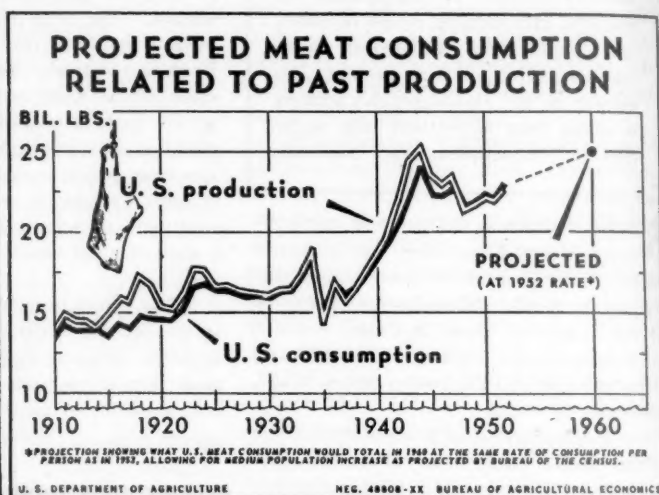
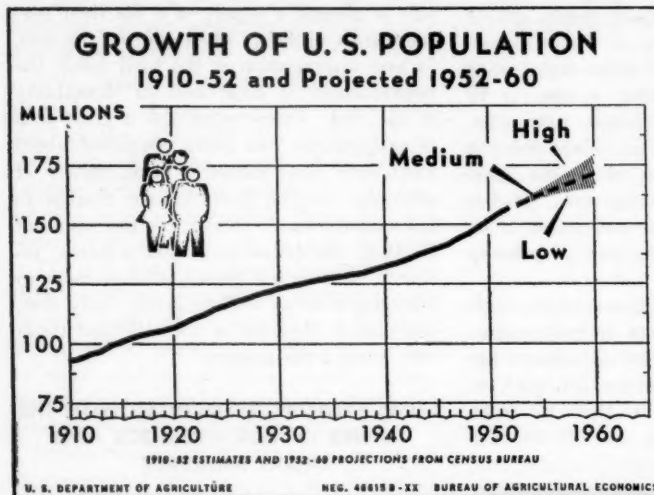
- A. Production must keep pace with our

SOME ECONOMIC FACTORS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE SHEEP AND LAMB INDUSTRY ON THE DEMAND SIDE

1. Consumption small relative to other meats.

1951 Per Capita Consumption

Lamb and Mutton	3.4 lbs.	2%
Beef	56.1	34
Veal	6.6	4
Pork	71.6	44
Poultry (eviscerated)	25.3	16
Total	163.0	100



U. S. POPULATION, MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

YEAR	Million Persons	Meat — Billion Pounds Production	Consumption
1940.....	132.1	19.1	18.8
1950.....	151.7	22.1	22.3
1960 Projection	171.2	25.0	25.0

Source: USDA Agricultural Outlook Charts, 1953
Marketing Department, American Meat Institute

Table No. 634, December, 1952

of crops was used to feed horses and mules, compared with 24.2 percent in 1920.

- B. Also offsetting the acreage limitation has been the rapid development and adoption of improved production methods in recent years (since before World War II). These changes include:

1. A 230 percent increase in the use of commercial fertilizers;
2. A 654 percent increase in the number of acres planted to hybrid corn;
3. A 260 percent increase in the use of such chemicals as insecticides;
4. A 730 percent increase in electricity on farms;

growing population if public complaints about high prices, possible demands for price controls, and other unfavorable reactions are to be avoided.

- B. This need for continued expansion in food production challenges our resources and ingenuity in the field of agricultural research.

- C. While an expanding market for food seems assured, we must not forget the possibility of price recessions along the way. The rapid mechanization of agriculture in the past 10-15 years also has changed the character of farming to that of a "manufacturing business" with high fixed costs, which could get livestock producers into financial difficulty in any extended period of declining prices.

2. Fewer families eat lamb than other meats.

Households Using Lamb and Other Meats¹

Lamb	15%
Beef	88
Veal	20
Pork	70
Poultry	35
Fish	57

3. Consumption limited to urban areas.
Lamb Consumption, by Areas²

North and North East	58%
Pacific States	13
Chicago	5
All other areas	24
Total	100

4. High income families eat more lamb than other people.

Weekly Consumption Per Household¹

Income	Beef	Pork	Lamb
Low	2.4	2.7	.3
Average	3.2	2.9	.4
High	4.5	3.4	.8

5. Not enough lamb to "go around."

There are 250,000 retail meat markets in the country. Commercial slaughter in 1951 averaged 215,000 head per week or less than one lamb carcass per store.

6. Lamb sometimes considered too "wasty."

Composition of Lamb, Beef and Pork³

	Lamb	Beef	Ham & Loin
Fat	30%	25%	25%
Lean	50	57	57
Bone	20	18	18

7. Other factors related to the demand for lamb and mutton.

- Undoubtedly there is a distinctive flavor to lamb and mutton, which some consumers may not like. But this difference in taste probably is no greater between lamb and beef than between beef and pork.
- Reluctance to buy large cuts of meats on the part of many small families.
- Probable lack of knowledge as to preparation of lamb.

ON THE PRODUCTION SIDE

1. Lamb production limited to relative few producers.

Number of Farms (Thousand)

	1935	1945
U. S. Total.....	6,812	5,859
Reporting Sheep	635	457
Percent	9%	8%
Reporting Cattle	5,481	4,689
Percent	80%	80%

2. Sheep producers depend upon both lambs and wool.

Cash Income From Lambs and Wool (Million \$)

	1951	1950-43	Change
Lambs	467	179	+161%
Wool	225	92	+144
Total	692	271	+155
% Wool	32%	34%	

3. Drastic decline in sheep population.

January 1 Stock Sheep by Regions (Million)

	1952	1930-43	Change
Texas	6.1	8.3	-27%
West	13.2	24.4	-46
Native	8.6	14.0	-39
U. S.	27.9	46.7	-40

4. Cattle numbers have increased sharply.

January 1 Cattle Numbers by Regions (Million)

	1952	1930-43	Change
Texas	8.9	7.3	+22%
West	18.0	13.2	+36
Native	61.1	48.4	+26
U. S.	88.0	68.9	+28

5. Wool prices have not kept pace with lambs and cattle.

Average Farm Prices

	Lambs	Cattle	Wool
1930-43	\$ 7.87	\$ 6.91	24.9c
1944-49	17.82	16.32	44.5
% Change	+126	+136	+79

6. Dressed lamb prices follow beef prices, but wool prices fluctuate independently.

Over the years, dressed lamb prices have followed closely the trend in beef prices. But because of the wide fluctuations in wool prices, returns from sheep production have not been comparable with cattle.

7. Other factors related to the production of sheep and lambs.

- Low turn over per breeding unit—1½ lambs per ewe vs. 13 pigs per sow per year.
- High labor costs in both range and native States.
- Due to narrow demand, lamb market subject to serious gluts.
- Lack of "know-how" of non-producers with respect to breeds, production hazards, and good production practices.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR 1952 AND 1953

- There is a good corn crop in prospect, both as to quantity and to quality. According to the November crop report, this year's feed grain harvest will be 5 percent larger than that of 1952, and total utilization of feed grain will about equal the harvested crop. The 1952 hay crop was 4 percent smaller than the large 1951 crop. Dry weather in most

range States is requiring heavy supplemental feeding of livestock.

- Cattle numbers have increased much more than normally would be expected since the low point in the current cattle cycle was reached at the beginning of 1949. We now are at the point where 1953 can see a material increase in marketings for slaughter, even with a further large gain in numbers on farms and ranches during the year.
- Purchases of feeder cattle are running well ahead of last year, and with a favorable corn crop, the number of cattle fed this winter is expected to be larger than a year ago. This will mean an increase in the upper grades of beef for 1953.
- Based upon the preliminary estimate of a 9 percent cut in the 1952 pig crop, Federally inspected hog slaughter in the current marketing year (beginning in August) is tentatively estimated at 57½ million head. This represents a 10 percent reduction from last year but it is only 4 percent under 2 years ago.
- The unusually large marketings of hogs during February and March, 1952, is not expected to be repeated in 1953. In other words, hog slaughter probably will show a greater reduction in the January-March quarter than in other months of the marketing year.
- The U. S. sheep population may show a moderate reduction this year, because of forced marketings from much of the major sheep producing area. This will halt, temporarily at least, the upward trend in sheep numbers of the previous 2 years.
- The number of lambs fed this season will be considerably smaller than last year, according to the USDA. Corn Belt feeding operations may be reduced moderately, but rather large decreases are expected in the western States.
- A further small gain in poultry supplies is expected in 1953. Poultry consumption now equals nearly 1 pound for every 5 pounds of "red meat."
- Production of meat in 1953 is tentatively estimated at 23½ billion pounds, up 4 percent from 1952 and 7 percent over 1951. This will permit a consumption of about 145 pounds per person, which compares with 143 pounds in 1952 and 138 pounds in 1951. Next year's meat supply will include more beef but less pork than in the preceding two years.

1—From various reports of the 1948 food consumption study of the USDA.
2—From statement of considerations, OPS Maximum Price Regulation No. 239.
3—USDA studies by O. G. Hankins, Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Parade of Meats"

A Presentation of the Work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board Before the 88th Convention

INTRODUCTION

G. N. WINDER, Honorary President of the National Wool Growers Association and Vice Chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board: The National Live Stock and Meat Board is an organization set up to conduct research with respect to meat and nutrition and to promote the use of meat. To my mind it is one of the greatest examples of cooperation in any industry, for all segments of the livestock and meat industry are participating in the affairs of the Meat Board—the producers, the processors, the retailers and the market people. We are going to attempt to give you a short review of some of the work and functions of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. But first, I want to present to you—I think most of you have already met him—the man who has conducted and managed the affairs of the Meat Board from the time it was first organized and who is responsible for the wonderful work that the Board has carried on. I would like Mr. R. C. Pollock, General Manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, to stand up. (Applause)

It has been my privilege to be connected with the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the past eight or nine years. The lamb people have really three representatives, you might say, on the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Mr. Harry Farr repre-

sents the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders, Jim Hooper* is a member of the Board, and I am a member of the Board. In all of the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, I can assure you that due to its peculiar, shall I say, character, lamb always comes in for a great deal more publicity than the amount contributed by the lamb producers would warrant.

At this time I am going to ask Mr. R. O. Roth, he is the director of the Homemakers' Service Department of the Board, to take over the program and introduce the various participants.

MR. ROBERT O. ROTH: Thank you, Mr. Winder. From this presentation this afternoon from six of the eight** different departments of the Board, two of which are not represented because they are in the field working for your interests, we want you to think then that it is your organization at work with one thing in mind, and that is, carrying the story of meat across the Nation to the places where it is going to ultimately end in more meat on the dining room tables and in the public eating places.

*James A. Hooper represents National Livestock Producers Association on the Meat Board.

**Public Relations, Information, Home Economics, Merchandising, Homemakers Service, Visual Education, Nutrition and Research.

Information

By REDMAN B. DAVIS

I am going to limit my remarks here this afternoon to two of our major activities, publicity and the publication and distribution of literature in the interest of meat. Now, those are basic activities with this National Live Stock and Meat Board. I don't think anyone can imagine a program such as this organization is engaged in being carried on without publicity and the use of educational printed material.

Now, one of the most effective ways to get our story out over the country, to get our educational work into the hands of the people, our educational message into the hands of the housewife, the student, the professional people such as the physicians, dentists, dietitians, nurses, and many other segments of the American population, is through the use of educational material. Here we have the facts, the Meat Facts in permanent form, meat facts in a form that are available for ready reference of any kind. Literature that we get out, of course, must fit the specific needs of the people to whom it is sent. In other words, if we are getting out something for the homemaker, naturally, we have information on meat that is of particular interest and concern to the homemakers. We would not send a certain publication designed for cooking meat in quantity, for example,

to a group of homemakers. All the way down the line that applies.

Of course, it is highly important that all of the information that goes into this material is completely authentic. That we accomplish through making use of the research that has been conducted by the Board over the years, research into the nutritive value of the meat, research into the cooking and merchandising of the meat, and all of our printed material is based on the facts that have been revealed by this research that has been sponsored by the Board.

I want to point out this: that we don't just send this material out indiscriminately. We have what we call a carefully culled distribution. We put it where it will do the most good. We fill requests for literature of various kinds. We distribute it at livestock shows and expositions such as the recent International, at meetings of the proper kind, at our cooking schools, and in various different other ways that will get it into the hands of people who can use it to the best advantage, and we waste as little as is humanly possible. Then too we do sell our material in quantity.

On display here are some of the pieces of material that are currently in use. For example, here is our "Ten Lessons on Meat," in other words, our textbook on meat. That is a 144-page textbook. It has become firmly established in the high schools and colleges over the country. It

is considered as standard teaching material. Over the period of years we have printed something a little less than a million copies of this textbook. Schools come back year after year and reorder to replenish their supply to continue its use in the classes as time goes on.

Here is the current recipe book, "Meat Recipes." Well, of course, that recipe book contains recipes for all of the meats, and naturally, lamb has one section in it. Here is a large wall chart on lamb meat, a buyer's guide. These charts are one of the most popular pieces of material that the Board has. We continually have requests all the time for charts of one kind or another.

You are probably, a good many of you at least are familiar with this pamphlet here, "All About Lamb." That is nothing short of an encyclopedia on lamb. It has been given widespread distribution. Here are some small lamb stickers. There is no end to the requests that we have for that type of material. In fact, we only recently had a new request for a quantity of those, and we are reprinting a new supply of lamb stickers.

Here is a lamb publication, "Cashing in on Lamb." That shows how to make the various cuts. It is intended for use by the retail meat dealer. It shows largely by the use of pictures how to fashion the various cuts from the lamb carcass, and actually it is one of the most popular types

DIRECTORS OF MEAT BOARD ACTIVITIES



R. C. POLLOCK
General Manager and
Director, Research Department



NORBERT T. TIEMANN
Director, Public Relations
Department



REDMAN B. DAVIS
Director, Information
Department



MISS REBA STAGGS
Director, Home Economics
Department



M. O. CULLEN
Director, Merchandising
Department



R. O. ROTH
Director, Homemakers Service
Department



KENNETH R. FRANKLIN
Director, Visual Education
Department



MISS ANNA E. BOLLER
Director, Nutrition
Department

of publication that we have for the retail trade. That is part of the set including the beef and the pork booklets of the same style. Here is a carving book. In it are directions on how to carve the crown roast and the leg of lamb along with other meats. Here is another type of lamb chart: "Cooking Meat in Quantity," "133 Quantity Meat Recipes." In this "133 Quantity Meat Recipes," which is intended for restaurant people and others in the quantity cookery field there is a section on quantity lamb recipes. "Meat Manual" is one of our most popular publications. There is a section on lamb cooking. We might take all kinds of time pointing out the various publications. As I say, they are not all on the board, just a few examples of the type of material that we have in use.

In connection with this educational ma-

terial and promotional meat material, just to give you some idea of the extent of this program, in the past year there have been 81 new pieces of material created and produced. There have been 16 pieces that have been revised and reprinted, the reprinting necessary to continue, keep up with the demand for this type of material.

Now, just a word on the publicity side of the picture. The Meat Board is getting and has had over the period of years nationwide publicity through our program with the newspapers, periodicals, radio stations, television stations. We have established and built up a close tie-in with the press and broadcasters, and we have developed and then through experience, through the years, they have found that our information is authentic. They have

found too that the type of material that we put out is something of real interest to those whom they reach. We have various services to accomplish this. For example, we have a feature newspaper service that goes to the larger dailies of the United States. This service goes, as a matter of fact, to 238 of the dailies from coast to coast. It is something that these papers request. We don't send it out to them cold. We don't send it at all times unless they request it. We have on that list, as I say, 238. (One of those papers was added just recently, a paper down in St. Louis.) The release contains pictures and stories, a picture of a cooked meat dish and a story about that dish. In recent months there have been twelve of these that have been devoted to the subject of lamb, 12 different lamb dishes and

a story about the 12 different dishes.

In addition to this service for the larger dailies we have another service which goes to some 1741 of the other newspapers, smaller dailies and weeklies throughout the country, a service which we call copy that clicks with women. There again we have stories and pictures on the subject of meat, information of interest and value to the woman in the buying and preparation of meat in the home.

There, again, in connection with this, a goodly amount of that material is devoted to lamb. I should mention too what we call our script service for homemakers' programs. That is in the field of radio. We have a very fine association that has been built up with these radio broadcasters over the country, women who conduct programs for homemakers, and we supply this material to some 1400 of them. We know through our cooperation with these women that a large majority are using this material an average of twice a week, a few once a week, and some once every couple of weeks, but they are making excellent use of it in their radio programs. That, of course, means that we are reaching in addition to the millions of people through

the newspapers, many millions through this radio program on meat which, again, naturally includes a great deal of material on lamb.

Furthermore, when we talk of publicity we should not forget the publicity or information service, I like to call it, that we conduct through the publications of the livestock and meat industry. Naturally, we want the industry to know what this Board is doing. They have a right to know because we are working for the industry, and we supply material to the papers within this livestock and meat industry regularly about what this Board is doing, and, no doubt, some of you, perhaps all of you have seen material in the National Wool Grower along this line. The Wool Grower has given excellent cooperation like a good many of the other papers in telling the industry what this Board is doing to promote livestock and meat.

All of this work, in fact, all of the work of the Board represents a tremendous public relations movement, a movement that is doing a job for meat and livestock throughout the country from corner to corner, and at the same time, of course, we feel is doing a job for lamb.

information on serving and garnishing their meat dishes, give them ideas on what to serve with these meat dishes. After all, we consider meat is the center of the meal, and so, in planning our releases we suggest various vegetables, salads, and desserts to serve with meat to make their meal more attractive.

Of course, economy in meat is one subject, and that is one of the most important points on this list. We want to tell the homemakers that regardless of the cut of meat, whether it be of the one of the less demanded meat cuts or not, it is just as high in nutritive value. We want to impress that on the homemaker's mind so she knows that she is serving the family something that is good for them and it can be among the less demanded meat cuts.

Thanks to the officers and directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board we have a newly remodeled kitchen that is lovely. It is a wonderful place to work, and that is where we do all of our recipe testing and development. In addition to that, we do a bit of food photography down there. We do some experimental work, but usually we rely on our colleges for experiments. We work very closely with them and they have their results available as soon as possible, so that we can pass this information on to the homemakers.

During the past few years Miss Reba Staggs, Director of Home Economics Department, and I have worked with the Navy in testing and developing all their meat recipes. As a result of this work we have accumulated a volume of recipes, quantity recipes. Mr. Davis mentioned just a moment ago 133 quantity meat recipes that we have prepared for quantity food users throughout the country, those in the Food Service Branch, in the hotels and restaurants, and in it we have quite a little section devoted to large quantity lamb recipes.

We might also go on to the meat literature which is a source of new information on meat, not just the periodicals that come out but the women's magazines and the trade publications, for they often come out with new ideas and new products that we can use in getting new ideas for our recipes and for featuring meat cuts. All of the magazines and many other commercial concerns, the packers, have commercial research laboratories which are doing an excellent job in working on meat from the standpoint of research and development of new products, and we keep in close contact with them also in getting information

Home Economics

By MISS HELEN WOLCOTT

MR. Davis has given you some idea of how the information on meat reaches the public. I would like to give you a little idea of how the Home Director functions in preparing this information on lamb and meat cuts for the homemakers. You know we are awfully proud of the fact that the Home Economics Department of the National Live Stock and Meat Board is a source of authentic information for meat selection and cookery. This information has been accumulated over a number of years as a result of research conducted at colleges and universities, work by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and work by staff members in our experimental kitchen. I would like to briefly point out some of the points, the type of information which we have on hand in the Board, in the Home Economics Department.

First, we are interested in reaching the homemakers of the country. Too often we find out that they aren't aware of the variety of meat cuts available. It is up to us to give them the information on selection as well as ideas on utilizing it, in purchasing the proper amounts for their family, cookery methods—and speaking of cookery I think there is more information

on meat cookery than any other subject. However, we do want to plan meals so when they prepare the meals for the family they are going to have meat cuts that are tender and juicy and attractive. The care of meat is as important as is the cookery. We have the information on fresh and cured meats, canned meats. I think this is one subject that too often the homemakers overlook — the importance of the variety meats from the standpoint of nutritional value. We know they are very high in nutritive values, but they don't know how to prepare them properly for the family, so, we do have pamphlets and information on that.

Frozen meat is something that is even more important at this present time. Because of the increase in home freezers, the increase of refrigerators with freezer type storage, we want to give the homemaker information so that she can prepare meat for the home freezer—storage condition, wrapping, and information on defrosting and thawing frozen meat.

We all know that, if a dish is to look attractive, certain processes are necessary, and, if a dish looks attractive, it tastes better. We want to give the homemakers

we can pass on to the homemaker.

Homemakers may be last on the list, but they are far from being the least important. Often when we are out giving programs or demonstrations we ask the homemakers to give us their favorite recipes, and some of the recipes they give us we take back and try out in the test kitchen, and find they are among the most popular recipes we publish.

We have this information on meat, and I have given you an idea of sources for new information, but the important thing is to reach the public with this information. Now, the homemakers are the people that we want to reach. They are the people that plan the meals for all the families in the country, purchase the meat for the families, and it would be fine if we could reach them all directly with programs and demonstrations, but that is not possible. So, we have tried to reach them through our news releases, our radio script services which Mr. Davis mentioned, through our recipe books and folders which we send throughout the country. We include all our meat cookery information in them and give them information on how to select the meat cuts as well as how to care for them and prepare them.

The educational institutions are another important phase in reaching these future homemakers. The home economics departments in the high schools and colleges and universities throughout the country, that is where our future homemakers are, and we want to reach them on the careful selection, care, and cookery of meats. We do it through our textbooks on meat, our meat charts. Another way we reach them is cooperating with the authors and editors of textbooks furnishing them information and material.

The equipment manufacturers are another group who come to us for suggestions on their types of equipment on meat cookery. They come to us seeking advice on how they can better their equipment from our standpoint and also they come to us for meat information to include in their handbooks which they distribute with their products. I think a good example of this is the booklet called "Mealtime Magic," which is strictly on meat cookery. I might add that all the meat cookery information in it and a great many of the recipes are ours. This is put out by the Aluminum Utensil Company of America which may be familiar to you ladies.

All of you are familiar with the public utility companies. Their home economists do reach a good many women personally, and by working with them, supplying them

with new cookery information and our various publications, they can take this material directly to the homemakers. In that way we can reach these various groups.

I would like to mention some of the ways in which we reach the public nationally. Mr. Davis mentioned our feature service over here, our radio script service. Many of the home economics food page editors contact us asking for special material to feature in addition to these regular releases which we send out. In preparing these releases Miss Staggs, the Direc-

we do cooperate with the women who have television programs, and in many cases we are invited to appear on their programs to tell the meat story, which we are always happy to do.

Magazines and trade journals are another field in which we have good opportunity to supply meat information. Quite frequently we are asked to prepare material for them. You are probably familiar with seeing our lamb photographs in the National Wool Grower publication.

We work very closely with some of the calendar people in furnishing them



Miss Rita Campbell, Assistant Director of the Meat Board's Nutrition Department (left) and Miss Helen Wolcott, Assistant Director of the Home Economics Department, before part of the Board's display at the 88th National Wool Growers' Convention in Chicago.

—Louis Levy Photo

tor, and Miss Hackney, who is the home economics writer and myself sit down a month or two in advance of the release and plan the material, selecting the photograph, the menu to go with it, and the type of article which we are going to prepare. And we keep in mind, in doing this featuring, the different cuts of meat at different times of the year. For example, we featured lamb last winter when there was going to be a heavy supply of lamb on the market. We send out additional releases on these features to the newspaper food page editors. They all cooperate beautifully in featuring this material.

In the same way we plan our radio releases to contain the information that will be especially pertinent at a certain time of year. Television is a field in which we have yet to prepare material. However,

with recipes and menus as well as photographs which they use. I might mention too some of the recipe books which I am sure many of you ladies are familiar with just to show how material does reach the public: "Joy of Cooking," the "Fanny Farmer Cookbook" and many others.

We have a library of over 3600 meat photographs which we distribute not only through our meat literature services but upon request to all textbook publishers and magazine publishers throughout the country. As you can see, there are legs of lamb and lamb stew in addition to other lamb cuts. We have quite a library of photographs, and we find our photograph and tie it in with other promotions, so that we are able to combine meat, say, with our National Apple Growers Month and our National Dairy Month, and get

further publicity as well as tying in with other promotions.

Very briefly here I have covered the activities of the Department. I hope I told you a little bit in the short period of time about promoting lamb as well as other meat products.

Merchandising

"YOU too have a TV program," Mr. Roth said in introducing Mr. A. R. Ring, Jr., of the Board's Merchandising Department, who had appeared on 70 TV stations in the preceding ten months. And such a TV show on lamb, Mr. Ring put on as part of the Merchandising Department's presentation before the convention.

"About six weeks ago," Mr. Ring said, "we had the pleasure of broadcasting on Farm Town USA. On that particular demonstration the whole program was devoted to lamb. The opening shot, when I was introduced, showed me thumbing through a booklet. The booklet lay on the table all during the cutting demonstration which was about 15 minutes. At the end of the program, the MC of the program held up the booklet and said, 'If you are interested in 'All About Lamb,' send in to Farm Town USA, Chicago, Illinois.' Those were the only direct references to those lamb booklets. The average run of requests for material that is used on that show is ordinarily 800. We had 1700. So, I think it was a worthwhile program.

"I want to give you some idea of what happens at the TV studio. Your working area is limited. One camera takes a full shot and one takes a close-up. There is a little red light on the camera to tell you that you should be looking at them. Then there is a time element that enters into the picture; you have to be done at 12:29%, say. You are done or you are left standing there. So, it is very important that you have very good timing to go through the program on time."

In the convention demonstration, Mr. Ring showed methods of utilizing the lamb shoulder, the source of less-demanded cuts which affords a good chance to save money at the retail market level. In quick succession he produced chops, roasts and stews. As a second part of the show, Mr. Ring showed how to make the most out of a whole leg of lamb.

Considered in the light of the rapidly increasing use of food lockers and home freezers, the popularity of such cutting TV shows as Mr. Ring put on is easy to understand.

"It is one answer to the supply and demand on lamb," Mr. Ring declared. "If we can get people to use their lockers and home food freezers which are increasing day after day, if we can show them that lamb is a very valuable meat to put into these freezers and to use, we will be on our way to a good job of selling lamb. Part of it is in Lamb Cuts Fashioned for Freezing, a Meat Board publication.

"There are 11,000 locker plants in the

United States. They have over 3,000,000 individual lockers in those plants. We have a total of 4,000,000 home food freezers, and as you know, the terrific increase in sales goes on day after day in home freezers, so, probably there are a lot more than 4,000,000 of them at the present time."

Mr. Ring also called attention to the Meat Board's exhibits at fall fairs and shows, through which the meat story is told to many millions of people every year.

Visual Education

By KENNETH R. FRANKLIN

I am sure that everyone in the audience today realizes just as well as I do the tremendous strides that visual aids have made in the last ten to fifteen years. By visual aids I mean primarily motion pictures and film strips. We know that we can do a far more effective job of teaching by using motion pictures and film strips. We can make a much more lasting impression. That is why the Board has gone wholeheartedly into this effort in the field to tell a very varied meat story to millions of people. We have at the present time two film strips, one entitled "How to Cook Meat by Dry Heat," the other, "How to Cook Meat by Moist Heat." In other words, the complete story of meat cookery.

We put these film strips into distribution by starting off with a list of 22,000 high schools. That is all the high schools there are in the country. From that list we, ourselves, went through time and time again until we had culled the list down to a number of 5,000 schools, the largest, the most active, the most productive high schools in the country. Then we took a pair of these prints of the film strips, sent them to the high schools and made them permanent possessions of the schools. That is why five years from the start of this program we reach better than a million students a year with these meat cookery film strips.

One point I would like to emphasize strongly is that when I am talking about film strips and motion pictures today is that we tell the story of all meats. We cover beef. We cover pork and veal, and, of course, lamb comes in for its rightful share of attention. Ladies and gentlemen, I don't think I exaggerate one bit when I say this: that our two motion pictures, "Meat and Romance" and "A Way to a Man's Heart" are two of the finest food pictures ever produced. That is not my opinion alone. That is the opinion of hundreds of educators, of film people themselves. They have told us over the years

that these pictures are really tops.

There are two reasons for that: In the first place, when we made these pictures we planned them very carefully so that they would not be outdated, and too, we have been very fortunate, we have stuck pretty closely to basic meat facts, and those basic facts have not changed.

What do we teach in these motion pictures? First of all, we teach meat buying, one of the most important subjects, and we put special emphasis on the less-demanded cuts, the less-demanded cuts of lamb along with those of the other meats. We teach all the methods of meat cookery, and we teach using all meats in these methods. We teach meat carving. In one of our pictures, "Meat and Romance," one of the examples is the carving of a leg of lamb. Of course, the very important point of nutritive value of meat, the importance of using all meats in the diet are also covered.

At the present time we have 425 prints of these two motion pictures. They are working in the field constantly for us. They are reaching high school audiences, college audiences, and many different types of adult groups. We are working through the meat packers, through the meat retailers, the livestock associations. All the fields are distributing these pictures for us, because they are human interest pictures equally applicable to adult audiences as well as to the school audiences that we are greatly interested in.

As I am standing here talking to you this afternoon, our two pictures are being shown in 57 different places across the country to an average audience at each showing of about 50 people. Is it any wonder then that in our motion picture program we are reaching this year toward 19 million people who have seen one or the other of these meat motion pictures?

Not too long ago we discovered a brand new outlet for our motion pictures. You have heard it talked about all right. That

outlet was television. "Meat and Romance" and "The Way to a Man's Heart" turned out to be naturals for TV. TV program directors scheduled the pictures as a public interest vehicle. They used them in their public service programs. What's more they came back and used them time and time again. Let's take a look. On this map are charted the 70 television stations out of the 113,000 now in operation that have already used the Board's motion pictures and used them frequently. These television stations have shown our meat movies a total of 206 separate times. One station alone in Philadelphia has shown "Meat and Romance" five separate times, "The Way to a Man's Heart" four times.

In other words, in Philadelphia alone we have gone in there nine different times with a 30- or 40-minute feature motion picture on meat for Philadelphia audiences.

I am sure you are all aware that we have only scratched the surface in this TV effort. Six months ago the Federal Communications Commission gave the go-ahead for 120 new stations. That is 120 to date. There are 800 anticipated within the next couple of years, but already 120 stations have been okayed. Those 120 stations will be in operation by midsummer. Along with the other departments of the Board they will make 120 new prospects for our meat movies on TV.

Research and Nutrition

By MISS RITA CAMPBELL

TO carry on a sound nutrition educational program and to get the facts about the nutritive value of lamb and other meats, the Board has supported research over the years. This afternoon I want to tell you about some of the Board's research projects.

It wasn't very long ago that they used to say that meat was actually harmful. They said you would get heart disease or kidney disease or the undertaker would get you if you ate too much meat, but the situation has changed considerably as a result of all the nutrition research.

At the present time there are several research studies being conducted out at the Iowa State College. They are studying protein and the value of meat in the diet of older persons. Now, the subject of the diet of older persons is particularly interesting today, because there are more and more people living longer. Out at Iowa State and in other institutions throughout the country we found that older people are healthier and more active and alert with meat in the diet.

Another study is being conducted down at the University of Illinois on the use of phosphorous in meat and its effect on the use of calcium in food also. Then out at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania they are studying the value of meat in the formation of good teeth.

The dietitian in Pittsburgh is continuing the research, and we hope to be able to say that meat has something to do with forming good sound teeth that don't decay with people today as rapidly as those people whose diets are less adequate.

There are studies going on in the value of fat in the diet, one of which I will

tell you about later and on the use of trace elements and the trace element content of meats, and also on the value of meat in feeding babies. You know that lamb is fed to babies at six weeks of age, and the babies are healthier and happier. Meat has been found to be valuable during pregnancy; women have more normal pregnancies and healthier babies when their diet contains more meat.

When we find out all of these facts we want to make them as widely known as possible, so publications have been prepared. We start our nutritional education program in elementary schools with the children because that is when food habits are formed. We have the nutrition elementary teaching kits which include charts, little readers for the child, and little diet records that they can keep, and teachers tell us that it is effective in improving food habits of young children. Then we have the food value charts used in high schools and colleges. You know that lamb ranks very high in food value. It is a good source of protein and vitamins and phosphorous and calories too. So we are keeping the facts about lamb and other meats before the public. We are educating as many people in schools and colleges and other institutions as possible through our nutrition education program.

Then we have this monthly bulletin called "Food Nutrition News." It is sent to 14,000 professional people every month with new facts on nutrition and research. The dentists and the dietitians get "Food Nutrition News," and in that way they keep up with nutrition research findings. Then we have other publications. We have this high protein reducing booklet called

"You Can Reduce," which has been very popular over the years. It was based on research by the Board. We have had hundreds and thousands of requests for this booklet. They say the ladies always want to reduce; we get many requests from men too.

At the University of Minnesota they did some work in fat on diet of animals, and they found that when animals did not have enough fat in the diet they developed a skin condition. Tests were also made with children that had a skin condition. This condition was cleared up most effectively and readily when they fed the children lard, as it seems that lard contains essential unsaturated fatty acids that these children need.

I am going to show you some before-and-after pictures. This little girl's name was Marsha, and although her father was a wholesaler in the meat business they had never used lard, because they were Italian people and cooked with olive oil. She cried continually, and her parents had tried every remedy and every type of medical treatment without any success. Here is how Marsha looked after taking lard. She is a very healthy happy girl today. She was able to lead a normal life once Marsha was feeling better.

Then we had a little boy who had eczema. His head was covered with oozing sores the whole time. His father and mother hated to take him anywhere because people said he had the measles or some other contagious condition. He was in a sad condition when we first saw him. Then we have a picture of Allen after he cleared up, and there he is. He is a very good-looking boy, and he is as healthy as he can be and really fine today. It is interesting his mother called on us and said they have another young baby and he too has eczema, and she hasn't fed him lard yet. She is going to give him lard and he too will improve. So, it seems that there is some deficiency, some reason why the children need lard.

This is a little girl called Louise. The first time we visited her she was screaming all the time too. She was covered with eczema from her head to her toes, and they too had tried many, many treatments before the lard, and it was the one thing that seemed to help Louise. I think Mr. Winder and some of the other people who were at the Board meeting remember Louise and her mother who came to the meeting. When asked how Louise took the lard, the mother said she took it straight without a chaser. It is interesting to us the way in which the people take the lard. Some people spread it on crackers; others

put it on toast; and one lady said she liked to put it in black coffee.

This is just one of the projects that the Board has been interested in and you people have helped to support. I do think there are many other phases of the subject

of nutrition to be investigated. I want you to be assured that we will do all we can to promote lamb in the diet, tell people how nutritious it is and how much better they will feel if they continue to eat a good nutritious diet.

Homemakers Service

By R. O. ROTH

THERE are 155,000,000 people in these United States, and one of the big problems that the homemaker has is that of finding out more about the subject of meat and how she can serve it to her family to better advantage, and she is entitled to the information that will enable her to do that very thing. We not only have a population of 155,000,000 people but at the same time we have an increase each year that corresponds to the number of people in one of our big eastern cities.

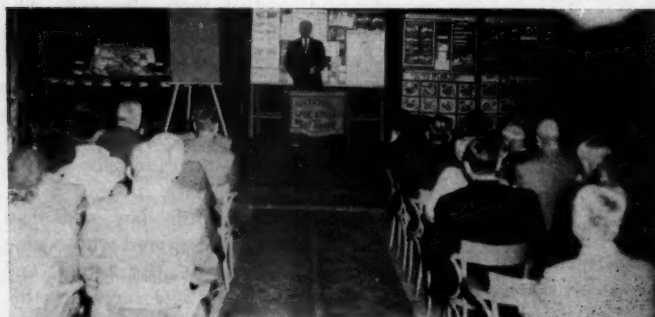
tainly be wonderful, "because we are ready to come into the unit of meat in one of our textbooks, and we didn't know how we were going to get across to the high school seniors these facts."

A lady said to me within the last year, and she instructs five to six classes in home economics a day in one of our western States in high school, that practically all the meat information she has comes through seeing demonstrations and reading the materials that come with it from the National

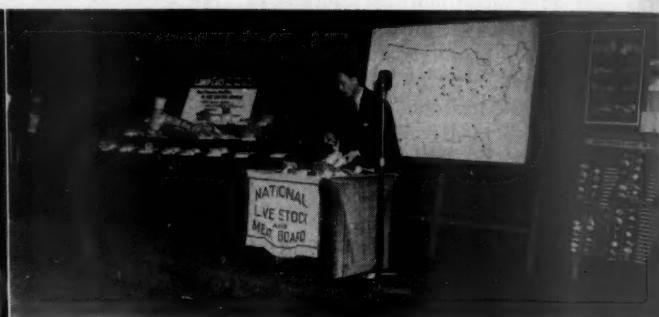
mill programs, but for these four-day meat cooking schools we have here publicity in the press. We enter into a contract in which we ask those people, in fact, they sign an agreement to use these 20 meat articles after the schools. They are loaded with meat. At the same time they use our information, full-page meat ads and it helps build up the school. Well, we have radio-radio interviews, too.

We would like to tell you about some of the interviews we have, but time doesn't permit. Television is a natural for meat. We had the press, radio and now we go over into television which adds a means of carrying this story on meat from the livestock and meat industry to these homemakers and the others who tune in on these programs.

Another thing we do is to distribute meat literature. Here is a thrift cooking school cookbook. Each one of the homemakers that attends our school receives one of



Left, Robert O. Roth, Director of the Meat Board's Homemakers Service Department, served as master of ceremonies at the presentation of the Meat Board's work at the National Convention.



Right, A. R. Ring, Jr., one of the Board's Meat Specialists, showed convention delegates how meat is handled on a TV show.

—NWGA Photos

When you couple this job that we have to do with that of reaching the educators, the home economists, the people of the utilities and the business world and equipment manufacturers, it certainly serves as a great challenge to this industry to bring out this information in the story of meat.

So, I want to turn now to some of the media that we use for projecting this meat education. Let's look at the first one: Educational institutions, high schools, colleges, and universities. I received a letter this morning that to me had a great deal of meat in it, because it was telling what a wonderful project this Board has set up in a series of programs, and I heard someone say this afternoon, perhaps it was Mr. Davis, that the information that comes from the Board now has a very, very excellent status in that they have learned that it is authentic, and it presents the facts because that is the kind of information that goes out. It was only last week when we talked to a lady about a program in her school, and she said this would cer-

Live Stock and Meat Board.

But the biggest projects that we have through the year are those of sponsoring 4-day cooking schools throughout the country. Let's picture it this way. We have in this country 45 million homemakers, and these homemakers buy 48 million pounds of meat every day. What do we try to do? We try to present in the cooking schools some of the cuts of meat that are called the least-demanded cuts. We try to work with them on the shanks of the lamb, not the lamb legs too much, on the shanks and not the center cuts, on the brisket of beef and not the porterhouse steaks, because they are well educated there.

We must change the program and make it interesting, keep it practical. Last year we had four-day meat cooking schools reaching 267,000 homemakers. Right now we are lined up with 40 papers, and we hope to have 48 or 50 more this year and reach a grand total in attendance of 305,000.

I am not talking about the run-of-the-

these books. Now, this year, we have "Creative Cooking School Book," this particular book has in it 35 pages. This one has 58 meat recipes and lard recipes. Here is one, "Modern Ways With Meat," that goes to the educators and the people who are interested in business, to the businessmen's groups at noon and to the home economics students throughout the country, and when we talk to them there is a wonderful place and fertile field for this information on meat. In the first place, we are molding their minds when they are receptive to it, and in the second place, they have the greater part of their lives ahead of them, and we think it is a natural when it comes to that particular thing.

Now, you may say, what is some of the subject matter that you present across the country to the people? Let's see what it offers. This is presented by our staff. The staff spends 90 percent of its time in the field. (The Homemakers Service Department is now in its 19th year). Here are a few points that we want to emphasize,

touch upon rather heavily, and I am going to go through them: "Meal Planning Built Around Meat." Certainly that is a true statement. "Meat Selection—How to Buy Meat." That is the kind of information they want. How did we find that out? Asking questions, making surveys, see what the reaction to the program is as we go along. "How to Care for Meat in the Home." How important that is with the modern ways of refrigeration coming along. "Meat Cookery According to Cut." There are no tough cuts of meat. All cuts of meat are tender provided they are rightly cooked. "The Importance of Temperature in Cooking." My, the scores of experiments that have been done along that line. "Utilization of the Less Demanded Cuts," "The Nutritive Value of Meat," and "The Use of Lard in the Home," are very valuable too.

I don't want to burden you with figures and statistics, but last year the girls in the Homemakers Service Department put on 260 meat cookery demonstrations across the country and they reached more than 282,000 people with these programs.

At the same time they had 34 television shows and radio interviews. They distributed in recipe books alone more than 225,000. There is another thing that comes in. When you are working with these educators, with these home economists, with these business people and equipment manufacturers across the country it is certainly well to be making friends with them, and that is what we are trying to do. Those girls had 728 contacts in that field last year.

Now, the last part of the facts and figures for the year! I have here a page of a newspaper. If you were to lean back in your easy chair tonight and you read all the columns all the way through and it was loaded with nothing but a story on meat, you would say, "That is quite a story, indeed." Well, last year from this one source alone, one source alone—that is all of which we keep track—from these four metropolitan cooking schools, we had the equivalent of 171 of these pages. These newspapers give us \$400.00 for putting on the school for them, and we have the promotion worked in such a way that we receive the publicity such as I have mentioned here to you—171 pages.

Now, let's back up on this cooking school for just a minute. You imagine that you have sat back here this afternoon for a period of two hours, and you have seen one of these demonstrators come in and give the story on meat. In this year's school we have 44 food dishes prepared, 11 each day. Eight of them are given over to lard;

33 of them are given over to meat of different kinds and related products. Don't you see? That is the work of this school. These homemakers have a series of questions that they may ask. We run surveys with them.

So, we finally come to the end of the school, and we present what is known as a Parade of Foods. This Parade of Foods is now national in scope. It has been used in every one of the 48 States across the country with some modification from time to time.

After the close of this program which is carried through with 11 food dishes in which the girls have covered these points that we presented today such as meat selection, meat cookery, and how best to

serve it to their families, we have something else, and that is bringing out the latest story on nutrition.

So, then, in this Parade of Foods you may say, "Well, what is the attendance at the schools?" It will run from one thousand to six thousand per day. So, you are sitting way back in the corner and you say the lady can't see. Well, she can hear the story. The food is prepared on the stage before them, and then as a final conclusion to make sure they can see, we present the Parade of Foods such as you are going to see here today. In watching it I want you to see if it doesn't have a little appetite appeal.



Miss Neva Skoog, one of the Board's Home Economists, and part of the Parade of Foods at the Chicago Convention. The Parade of Foods is the climax of every cooking school conducted by the Meat Board. Note the clever use of mirrors which enables the audience to see the tempting display.—Louis Levy Photo



Kennecott-Ambassador II made a personal appearance at the Utah Convention. A son of Kennecott-Ambassador I who appeared at the 1952 meeting, he occupied a pen in the Hotel Utah lobby and formed the major part of the progress report in the Rambouillet improvement project made possible by the Utah Copper Division of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. (Note his open face.) Shown with the Ambassador are, left to right, Donald and Max Steadman of Sandy, Ed Winn of Nephi, Farrell Wankier of Levan, A. C. Dalby of Levan, and Ken Harris of Pleasant Grove.—NWGA Photo

Utah's 46th Annual

ACCORDING to President Don Clyde, it was the first time Utah wool growers had ever been able to attend a State convention without wearing their overshoes. Fair weather, lighter feed bills and a new administration functioning in Washington, fixed the tone of an exceptional gathering, the Utah Association's 46th annual, held in the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 28-29, 1953. That the promising outlook, however, did not relieve anyone from individual responsibility was the keynote of the convention. It was struck by Governor J. Bracken Lee who gave the address of welcome. "You must make your position—your side of the story—known to those who represent you in Government. I hear only one side of the story, from those who spend the taxpayers' money. You need to strengthen the backbone of those representing you so that they will stand up for the things they know are right. . . . We want the best in schools, roads, etc., that we can afford but not a dollar more."

In his comprehensive address, President Clyde outlined some of the better things that could be expected in the administration of both domestic and foreign affairs and covered some of the expectations and needs of the sheep industry in particular, such as adequate tariff protection rather

than subsidies, greater stability in public land use and lower freight rates. He urged that agriculture be given the same protection now enjoyed by labor and manufacturing industries.

As a solution to present difficulties, President Allan B. Kline of the American Farm Bureau Federation, advocated the return to the free enterprise system of agriculture, industry and labor whenever possible. In support of the "Trade, Not Aid" policy, he said that Western Europe depends on imports to live and the most important of imports—food. Russia is willing to let them have the food and to take what they manufacture. So in his opinion the trade problem will have to be solved in order to successfully halt the spread of Communism.

A proposal to set up a quasi-public corporation to handle the Government non-recourse wool loan program was briefly outlined by C. J. Fawcett, Sales Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation. This proposed U. S. Wool Stabilization Corporation would be governed by a board composed of representatives of wool growers, wool trade, USDA and public interests. Its purpose, Mr. Fawcett said, was to take the administration of the program out of Government and place it in the hands of business men and thereby reduce red tape

with which the Commodity Credit Corporation has surrounded the program. (The Utah Association endorsed this proposal in its resolutions).

Tariff protective requirements of the wool industry were also reviewed by Mr. Fawcett, with some emphasis on the need for more accurate classification of wools at ports of entry by Custom officers.

ElRoy Nelson, Director of the Bureau of Economics and Business Research at the University of Utah, gave a brilliant address on the price and wage relationships of the livestock industry to other industries and labor.

Earle G. Reed, General Livestock Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, talked on transportation problems from the carriers' point of view and P. O. Wilson, General Manager of the National Livestock Producers Association, an unexpected convention visitor, spoke briefly on some lamb marketing and promotion problems, suggesting among other things, lamb promotion at the local and community level.

Alma C. Esplin, professor emeritus of the Utah State Agricultural College and secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, not only recalled his experiences in sheep improvement and public land problems but also was signally honored by the Utah Wool Growers Association. A beautiful scroll setting forth Mr. Esplin's contributions to the sheep industry over a 37-year period of service was presented him by Secretary James A. Hooper on behalf of the association. In addition, Mr. Esplin is to receive a purebred Columbia ram for his many years of better sheep breeding. A flock of 15 purebred Columbia breeding ewes was given Mr. Esplin a month ago at the Utah Ram Sale at Spanish Fork.

The Auxiliary women were represented on the program in an exceptionally fine manner by Mrs. M. V. Hatch of Panguitch, president of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary and Mrs. Joseph T. Murdock, Heber, Utah, recently elected president of the National Auxiliary.

Convention invocation was offered by Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah; community singing was directed by E. J. Kirkham and many excellent musical numbers were provided under the supervision of Larry Memmott of the Utah Wool Growers office.

Don Clyde of Heber City was elected president of the Utah Wool Growers Association for his 14th term. George Davis of Vernal, Utah, was made vice president succeeding J. R. Broadbent of Salt Lake City and James A. Hooper was continued as secretary-treasurer.

A delicious lamb-chop dinner, floor show and dance were enjoyed by the more than 700 sheepmen, their wives and friends in the Lafayette Ballroom of the Hotel the evening of the 28th, to round out a top-ranking convention.

Committee reports adopted by Utah wool growers:

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Expressed the belief that America has emerged from an intoxication of a dozen years of "pre-war," a half-dozen years of "post-war," and two years of "police action," and now has a new administration sympathetic to individual solutions of economic problems rather than through Government.

Favored the immediate termination of Government wage and price controls.

Asked for economy in Government and a change in Government administration to the end that Government applies to only those things that can be done better and more economically than when performed by individuals.

Demanded that every form of taxation be thoroughly analyzed to the end that expenses be reduced and that a fair system of taxation be set up to balance the budget.

Asked for an adequate tariff based upon practical considerations and economic principles without consideration of diplomatic bargaining.

Asked that all tariff adjustments and reciprocal trade agreements be made through Congress and approved by them.

Asked that limitations be based upon an independent study by the Tariff Commission.

Opposed the Trade Agreements Act; asked for the retention of the peril-point and escape-clause principles if such legislation is continued.

Asked that the American market receive the full protection of all legislation presently on the statute books; namely, Section 303 of the Tariff Act as it pertains to countervailing duties; Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the "Buy-American Act" supplemented by the Berry Amendment; Section 104 of the Defense Production Act which requires that imports of specified commodities be restricted to those commodities which will not have adverse effects on domestic production, marketing and storage, and the price support program.

Recommended that Section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 be amended to include the parity tariff principle.

Asked that labor organizations be subject to the same legal restraints as management in the interest of public welfare.

Strongly urged the railroads, the railway brotherhoods and non-operating railway unions to properly revise their management agreements and operating rules to permit efficient railroad operation at reasonable cost and rates.

Recommended maximum efficiency in study and research on animal diseases, with stringent laws and regulations in the interest of a healthy animal industry.

Requested that the use of the Plum Island laboratory and the ten-million-dollar appropriation for the study of foot-and-mouth disease, be broadened to include all animal diseases.

Recommended that appropriations be made by State Legislature to provide for a special Research Extension Specialist in the Department of Veterinary Service at the Utah State Agricultural College for the purpose of combating all livestock diseases in sheep and

that such fund be definitely directed to that purpose.

Commended the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Utah State Agricultural College for their excellent services in the past.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Urged the Secretary of Agriculture to give consideration to the management of the national forests by the Forest Service which has allowed big game, deer and elk numbers using the national forests to show such a large increase while livestock permitted to graze on the national forests have consistently declined since 1921, and asked that the management of the national forests be charged with efficiency that will permit increased numbers of livestock and that the Forest Service may realize the impact of this factor on the economic welfare of the community as well as the individual permittees.

Expressed their belief that greater efficiency in the management of the national forests could be had through closer cooperation with advisory boards and if the forest officials would recognize the intent of the Granger Thyre Act, which provides that forest officials should consult with the grazing permittees in the forming and application of national forest grazing policies and programs.

Asked that increased grazing capacities resulting from investments by permittees on national forest range lands, be available for an indefinite period, instead of being limited to ten years following the completion of beneficial work on the ranges.

Opposed the position being taken by the Government that livestock men shall not be

permitted to own the rights to the use of waters located upon the public lands for livestock watering purposes and opposed any endeavor on the part of the Government to acquire the rights to the use of waters for livestock watering purposes.

Requested the Forest Service to discontinue their practice of reducing permitted numbers on grazing lands in case of a transfer of permit so heavily and without regard to range conditions.

Recommended that when there is common use the Forest Service establish a policy that the same date for leaving the national forest be applied to both classes of stock when the range has been fully grazed.

Asked that in the determination of the utilization of grazing on national forests and the elimination of common use, the ratio be 5 sheep to 1 cow.

Recommended that when an area is adaptable to common use and the permittees prefer to continue under common use grazing and there is no injury to the range, no effort be made by forest officials to discontinue such practice.

Asked that all range surveys of any nature to determine range capacities be made in connection with the permittee concerned

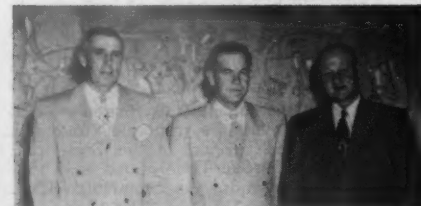


Alma C. Esplin, Secretary, Columbia Sheep Breeders Association and Professor-emeritus of the Utah State Agricultural College, was honored at the Utah Convention for 37 years' service in behalf of better sheep breeding.

—NWGA Photo



George Davis of Vernal, new Vice President of the Utah Wool Growers Association. President Don Clyde and Secretary James A. Hooper were reelected.—NWGA Photo



Three breed association presidents attended the Utah Convention: Left to right, Adin Nielson, Ephraim, Utah, American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association; Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, Columbia Sheep Breeders Association; Ed. Winn, Nephi, Utah, American Suffolk Sheep Society.

—NWGA Photo

before grazing the area in question, and that in cases where difference of opinion exists, disinterested parties with full range knowledge be called in to adjust the differences.

Recommended the appointment of a State committee of three users of the forest and/or public domain lands to study and cooperate with the Government agencies to establish a fair and consistent method of range survey.

Approved in principle the "Suggestions for an Act" to govern Federal lands.

Approved the State Advisory Board as a satisfactory instrumentality for conferences with the District Forest Office and recommended that such conferences be continued.

PUBLIC LANDS

Expressed appreciation to the State Land Board and the Bureau of Land Management for their cooperation in the solution of different problems.

Commended the Halogeton Committee for their efforts to see that the money appropriated by Congress for halogeton control was spent on the public lands of Utah in a beneficial way.

Recommended the continuation of a special committee to formulate a uniform practice of State land use, to work with the officials of the State Land Office to establish a permanent land policy which will protect the livestock operator and increase the revenue to the State.

Recommended that the Bureau of Land Management follow the provisions of the Nicholson Plan in the administration of grazing districts and that no changes or combination of districts be made without the approval of the Advisory Boards concerned.

Recommended to the State Advisory Board Council of Bureau of Land Management Grazing Districts that all land matters, as well as grazing matters pertaining to grazing districts, be more thoroughly analyzed by district advisory boards.

To the extent the use of the grazing allotments is definitely defined, asked that the dates of use be adjusted to meet the needs of the permittee so long as the commitment is not exceeded.

Asked that the Bureau of Land Management exert greater effort in the elimination of trespassing of livestock within the grazing districts.

Recommended that permittees of the Bureau of Land Management Grazing Districts manifest a greater interest in the nomination and election of their Advisory Board members.

Asked that no redistribution of grazing privileges be made among permittees who have not practiced range conservation measures.

Recommended that the District Manager of the Grazing District keep a comparable record of the various allotments within his district so the trend within the allotment can be determined from year to year.

Commended the State Fish and Game Department for their cooperation.

Commended the work of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee in the preparation and distribution of the brochure, "The Federal Grazing Problem and the Stockmen's Solution," and approved the principles involved.

Recognized the support of the State and National Farm Bureau Federations and solicited a continuation of the friendship which now exists.

HALOGETON

Expressing the belief that halogeton would not be eradicated from the Utah ranges and that sheepmen would have to learn how to best live with it, pointed out that the spread could be checked to some extent by using good range management practices.

Commended the Bureau of Land Management and the Experiment Stations for their programs to control and eradicate halogeton on the western ranges, and recommended the continued study of the problem by the Utah Experiment Station.

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

Requested that a committee be appointed to work out a program with radio stations, Kennecott Copper Corporation's farm program and the newspapers for advertising lamb.

Expressed the opinion that the lamb producers should spend more money to advertise their products and that as soon as possible a method of collection should be worked out with the National Wool Growers Association, packers, retailers and all concerned to make a better lamb advertising program, and to educate the public to the value of meat in the diet.

Recognized that the outlet for distribution of lamb is through the packer and retailer, and urged in the interest of all that there be a wider distribution of lamb in the market and that all agricultural organizations use their influence for a greater consumption of meat in the interest of a balanced diet and improvement in health.

Opposed compulsory Federal grading of meat.

Expressed appreciation for the very valuable service and excellent work performed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Also expressed appreciation of the work of the American Meat Institute and the independent and chain retail outlets, and requested continued aggressive activity in the merchandising of lamb.

Urged a greater use of domestic wool and requested that it receive preference over the imported commodity.

Asked for an educational program so that the public may be informed of the small part which wool plays in the total cost of a woolen product.

Urgently requested a thorough analysis of the method of determining parity on wool which will govern the 1953 wool support program, with the view of determining a more equitable parity base in line with that enjoyed by other agricultural commodities.

Requested improvement in the 1953 wool support program over the 1952 program and the establishment of a quasi-public corporation to be known as the Wool Stabilization Corporation, with wool growers adequately represented on its governing board.

Commended the Women's Auxiliary for their Make It Yourself—With Wool program and for their efforts in popularizing lamb and wool.

Extended appreciation to the Kennecott Copper Corporation for their making possible extended research work in improving the type of sheep most valuable for the ranges in the State of Utah.

Asked the railroads to establish efficiency, improved management and volume of business rather than continually raising freight rates and driving potential business from the rails.

Opposed the repeal of the long-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Requested equitable rate making, both by rails and the trucks.

Asked for the repeal of the short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Requested that the railroads reconsider and voluntarily restore the wool checking service, which service has already been included in the freight rates.

Adopted resolutions Nos. 35 to 49, inclusive, of the National Wool Growers Association platform.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM HISLOP

WILLIAM Hislop, 64, prominent sheepman of Spokane, Washington, died in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 9, 1953 of a heart ailment. He had been in ill health since June, 1951 when he suffered a coronary occlusion. Mr. Hislop was born in Ratho, Scotland, June 11, 1889. After graduating from the George Herriot's School for Boys in Edinburgh, he attended the University of Edinburgh on a Carnegie Foundation scholarship and received his Bachelor of Science degree from that institution. He came to the United States in 1911 on a scholarship to attend the Kansas State College where he received his Master's degree. He was professor of animal husbandry at the Ohio State University, Columbus, from 1912 to 1913 and became head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Washington State College at Pullman in 1914. He left the college to form the Hislop Sheep Company in 1918, which later became a partnership. This partnership was dissolved by Mr. Hislop in 1948, when he went into business with his son, George K. Hislop, under the firm name of William Hislop and Son. The firm operates a sheep feeding yard at Granger, Washington, and a ranch and lambing operation near Connell, Washington, in the Columbia Basin area of that State.

Mr. Hislop married Miss Elizabeth Kelton of Columbus, Ohio, in 1915. In addition to his widow and son, Mr. Hislop leaves two grandchildren and a sister who lives in Australia.

The countless friends of Mr. Hislop and members of the sheep industry in general have suffered a distinct loss in his passing.

Range Management Society Meets

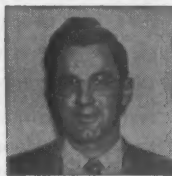
B. W. Allred, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, was elected president of the American Society of Range Management at its 6th annual meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 20-23, 1953. Floyd Larson, Bureau of Land Management, Billings, Montana, is the new vice president and W. T. White, Soil Conservation Service, Portland, Oregon, executive secretary.

Panel discussions on broad phases of range management and improvement and individual speakers on specific problems made up an interesting program. The American Society of Range Management has 2,700 members including scientists, range administrators, technicians, range consultants and stockmen.

from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Raymond Anchordoguy
California



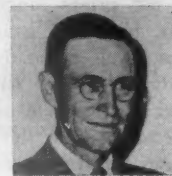
Dan McIntyre
Colorado



John Neh
Idaho



S. E. Whitworth
Montana



Chandler B. Church
Nevada



Gerald E. Stanfield
Oregon



Warren E. Johnson
South Dakota



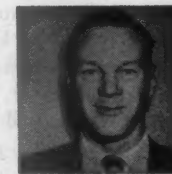
Penrose B. Metcalfe
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



Russell D. Brown
Washington



Harold Josendal
Wyoming

WE are continuing to have an unusually open winter over most of Wyoming. It has been warmer than usual with much wind and very little snow.

We are encouraged to note that there has been a considerable movement of wool during the past month at prices ranging from two to three cents above support levels. However buying has been sporadic with individual dealers being in the market for only a few days at a time.

We are experiencing considerable sheep theft in Wyoming, with stolen sheep being sold through public sales rings. We are currently working on proposed legislation to correct this situation.

—Harold Josendal
January 20, 1953

WE, of Oregon, are very much pleased with the selection by President Eisenhower of Oregon's Governor Douglas McKay as Secretary of Interior. We are also well pleased with the selection of Ezra T. Benson as Secretary of Agriculture. These two important positions to be filled by men from the West surely signifies the importance of the West. We surely can expect consideration of our natural resources and agricultural development.

Our Federal lands are a great natural resource—the timber lands and the grass lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as those administered by the Forest Service.

I believe we can expect more decen-

tralization in the administration of our grazing lands from the growing domination by the centralized Federal bureau administration to the local State and district level. The Advisory Boards will be given more consideration in recommendations made to the District Range Managers and the National Advisory Board Council to the Director of the Bureau.

The law provides for Advisory Boards and defines the duties of the District Advisory Boards. Although they may be only advisory, the law still expects the advice of the boards to be duly considered and accredited. I believe in most instances administrators have accepted the advice of the Advisory Boards. There has been a definite tendency of the past few years wherein the administrators have not wished to follow the advice of the Boards, but have attempted to dominate them and have overruled their action.

In my opinion, perhaps the principal reason has been brought about by the desire of those over the District Range Managers for more dictatorial power. We hope this will be changed. I am quite sure our new Secretary of Interior will advise more consideration be given to the Advisory Boards. It will be expected, though, that the personnel serving by appointment to the Advisory Boards will accept the responsibilities placed upon them when they accept their appointments.

It is most easy to lose our place in a free Government by passing the responsi-

bility of a representative Government to the dictation of a dominant administrator. If we are to be a free people, we must accept our responsibilities as a free people to maintain a free Government. It is the duty of the administrators of Government to remember they are the servants of the people and the people are not the servants of the Government.

In a free Government all people are supposed to be innocent of crime until proven guilty. We have in the past decade drifted so far from our freedom that today when accused one must prove his innocence.

—Gerald E. Stanfield
January 21, 1953

WE are having one of the most peculiar winters in the history of Idaho up to the present time: cold weather the last of November, moderate and fairly dry through December, but in January April showers with grass starting to grow in southern and western parts of the State. Eastern side of Idaho has had colder weather and some snow. Generally the State is short of snow in the mountains.

A number of outfits in southern and western Idaho have started lambing or will be in the next two weeks. There is adequate hay and grain, with prices on both working lower due to a mild winter.

Those of us who had vibronic infection during lambing last winter are holding our breath at this stage. With falling prices

and high expenses, we have to have a good lambing or some of us will be glad that we have some friends with the party in power and they may need to hire some help.

Very few sheepmen have received returns on their 1952 wool on which they have taken the Government non-recourse loan. A few completed reports are showing net prices ranging at a high of 59 cents, but more generally at considerably lower levels down to 50 cents. A few of us die-hards who have not put our wool under the program as yet, are hoping that sometime before the next clip comes on, we can get at least as much as the support program.

I for one firmly believe if we can prevent the dumping of wool from South America by application of countervailing duties, continue to apply the Buy-American Act, and do something to remedy the damage being done by Reciprocal Trade Agreements, we will be in a position to sell our wool at a price that will more nearly justify cost of production. I do not like price supports nor controls. We raise two of the finest products known to man—wool and lambs—both of which are in extremely short supply but we continually seem to have a hard time getting a fair price. We know something is wrong and I am sure with continued cooperative efforts we can find the solution.

—John Noh

January 22, 1953

CONDITIONS in Texas have improved slightly during the past month, but a great deal of the area is still badly in need of moisture.

There have been some sales of breeding stock and on these the price has improved considerably.

The warehousemen and wool buyers generally are quite optimistic as to prices on this year's clip.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe

January 20, 1953

WITH the winter starting off with rather extreme cold weather, it has leveled off into a nearly perfect condition for the past month although we need more snow on our winter ranges of western Colorado and eastern Utah. A much better feed condition exists on our desert ranges than for the past two or three years. Adequate hay is available at prices much lower than last year. Most of the Eastern Slope of course is short of feed.

Whether we are to receive any benefit from revision of the wool tariff remains to be seen. I cannot see any drastic change

in policy but we may hope to receive more consideration than in the past. There are several different proposals being suggested which we should have more knowledge of by the time this is printed. Certainly every one should support our various associations as I feel that the policy regarding the wool market is the main key to the future of the sheep industry in this country and

Nevada's New President



Chandler B. Church

CHANDLER B. Church of Elko, Nevada, as announced in last month's issue (page 45), was elected president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association in Reno on December 16, 1952.

Mr. Church, with Pete Elia as partner, owns the Smith Creek Livestock Company purchased from Allan McBride of Elko two years ago. Messrs. Church and Elia also operate a sheep outfit near Winnemucca. A former resident of Grass Valley, California, Mr. Church was an active member of the California Wool Growers Association, serving as one of its directors and also as a member of its financial advisory committee. For many years he also served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the California-Nevada Federal Sheep Graziers Association.

Mr. Church succeeds E. R. Marvel of Battle Mountain, who has guided the Nevada Association so efficiently since 1948.

only through our organizations can we be heard.

—Dan McIntyre

January 19, 1953

THERE is not a great deal to report from this neck of the woods at this time. Today was the big day in Washington, D. C. After twenty long years the Republicans again take over the helm and will chart the course of this Nation for the next four years at least.

There is considerable basis for thinking that the sheep industry will get some better breaks. It remains to be seen. We cannot expect any miracles.

Weather is balmy here, very little snow, stock doing well. Do not know what it spells for the next grazing season but we're enjoying it now and hope we'll have adequate rain next spring and summer.

We should never lose sight of the old axiom, whether a majority or a minority, that "in unity there is strength."

—S. E. Whitworth

January 20, 1953

WE are having a very mild winter here in Washington and the precipitation that has come in the past two weeks has greatly relieved the drought conditions on most ranges. Grass is already green in the southern part of the State, making the feed picture brighter for some operators.

The low prices for lambs this fall and winter are discouraging and will undoubtedly cause a further liquidation of breeding stock. It makes one wonder if the economic laws of supply and demand have been repealed or if we have permanently lost our market for large amounts of lamb. It wasn't too many years ago that we were marketing a much larger supply at a far more stable price level. Possibly a very intensive and concerted lamb selling campaign is the answer, but if it works and increases consumption, we should be prepared to meet quickly the increased demand with an increased supply. That is one reason we have lost our lamb market to other kinds of meat, inability to supply the butcher with a constant supply of lamb.

—Russell D. Brown

January 19, 1953

The National Wool Grower

this month's Quiz

SINCE the people of the U. S. wanted a change of administration and we got it, I hope the new administration will try and help the sheepman of this country. I know it can be done if our Government will look into it the right way.

—Carlos Manzanares
Tierra Amarilla,
New Mexico

DOMESTIC wool should be used first until it is gone, then and not until then, should foreign wools be used.

If we don't get better prices for wool and lambs, with the expense we are now having, we will be forced out of the sheep industry.

—Theodore Matson
Buffalo, So. Dakota

WITH large amounts of Mexican cattle (good quality) entering the Southwest and California (passed as utility grade and sold at low prices), and with more livestock due to be shipped into the United States from Canada after March 1, 1953, livestock producers need the protection of a better tariff on importations of meat and livestock into this country.

Same is true for wool, a much higher tariff rate on all grades of wool than now exists.

A nation is as strong as its industries and the livestock industry should be kept up in production, not only for our increasing population, but as a matter of defense. In case of another large war, high protective tariffs would rank with almost equal importance for our security to some of the moneys we are now spending for defense.

—H. Stanley Coffin
Yakima, Washington

THE new administration should work for a "higher tariff" on wool so that the domestic wool industry would have less competition from foreign wool as is the trouble now.

I think the American producer is entitled to American prices.

—Rudie Mick
St. Onge, So. Dakota

I think the Government should do away with all price controls on lamb and mutton, both wholesale and retail and not leave the retailer handicapped with such regulations as now exist. Government aid to synthetic companies in the form of tax advantages should be stopped and the law on wool and wool tops coming into this country from foreign lands where currencies are being manipulated to get around our tariffs should be enforced.

—F. W. Christie
Arcata, California

I think that a general reduction of Government agencies, less governmental control and less Government in business; then a practice of maximum economy in its various branches, would be actions which would benefit the domestic sheep industry and this country in general a good deal.

I think the new administration should follow the intent of the law and take action against foreign government-subsidized exports of wool and wool tops into this country. An adequate tariff on wool should be placed in effect instead of the continued lowering of the tariff as we have had in the past years.

—Elwood M. Rich
Burley, Idaho

OUR present need is for a new forest-and-range program on public ranges whereby the stockman is permitted some rights along with his permits and devoid of cuts for transfer of privileges, etc. Under the present set-up we feel we are being slowly forced from these grazing areas, which are a "must" for sheep operations. Our views are for a cooperative effort between stockmen and forest officials in the seeding and rebuilding of denuded areas rather than continual liquidation of permits. We feel that the grazing area in this locality is producing more and better than ever. Under correct management it can and will continue to improve.

Another problem that is of real concern is the wool marketing situation. We feel that not enough protection is being given the home industry and that foreign wools are preferred to our own. Our present wool market doesn't seem to improve even

What actions can or should the new administration take that will be of most benefit to the domestic sheep industry?

though there is less wool than ever produced. There could be some improvement and protection along these lines.

Also the new administration could help in keeping our boys who are willing to stay at home and work, from military service where they do less good.

Coyotes are still a problem in some out-of-the-way areas and we need continued help against them.

—J. Cleon Anderson
Fairview, Utah

I believe the best we can expect of, or ask from the new administration, is to maintain a high protective tariff on foreign wools and import controls on dressed lamb. We all know that price supports cannot last long. However, if we are not exposed to competition by foreign countries which can produce these products at a lower price level by the help of climatic conditions and low labor costs, we can and will improve the quality and at the same time increase our quantity to meet our own already highly competitive market.

In doing so we will be utilizing a vast portion of this Nation's grasslands, more suited for sheep raising than any other livestock enterprise, and also provide a home market for feed products of our farms which, through mechanization, irrigation and soil improvement practices, have built up an output that reaches new highs as time progresses and at this time needs a market as we need a market for our wool and lamb.

—Ben F. Hofeldt
Lloyd, Montana

IN my opinion the most important thing the new administration can do to help the sheep industry—and the whole livestock industry—is to keep prices up. Put a floor under them; the ceiling will take care of itself. The country wants a large production from farmers and livestock men. We should be guaranteed the cost of this production plus a fair profit for our work. If we aren't, it will probably mean the passing of the sheep industry in this country. This administration should pass the same

type of legislation to protect the sheep industry that protects the manufacturer from cheap foreign competition.

Also, more effort should be made to use wool and cotton rather than plastics and synthetics.

I think, too, legislation should be passed to eliminate the "hobby farmer," the kind who wants land in order to dodge income taxes. A man should live on his land, that is fair competition with his neighbor. It also would be keeping the American Way—the very best method of preventing communism.

The sheep industry has not had much help and encouragement—hence the drastic reduction in numbers. An operator's headaches and problems are many and varied. He is going to find himself swamped with debt also, unless a helping hand is extended.

—D. D. Hodges
Sheridan, Montana

I believe we should have laws to compel manufacturers to label all material for what it contains, mainly in regard to re-used, re-processed and virgin wool.

Also, higher tariffs, without a doubt.

—Pat Melaney
Bowman, No. Dakota

I think it would be best if they would disregard any controls and leave us farmers to operate in the old-fashioned way—such as on the basis of supply and demand.

—Earl Clifford
Banning, California

GET the h--- out of the way.

—John G. Dooley
Uvalde, Texas

BEARING in mind that the well-being of the sheep industry depends upon the well-being of the Nation as a whole, and that the very foundation of all agricultural enterprise is freedom and individual liberty, I believe that the greatest single service the Eisenhower administration could render our industry would be to give all-out support to and bring about the adoption of the so-called Bricker Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Bricker Amendment would, if adopted, change Article 6 of the Constitution so that treaties would become the supreme law of our land ONLY if they did not conflict with the constitutions and laws of our Nation and our 48 States.

Behind the shelter of Article 6 of our own U. S. Constitution, the internationalist do-gooders and Stalinists within the United Nations and within our own Government are waging a sinister and well-planned campaign to subvert our constitutional liberties and our Bill of Rights through the very effective law. Thus they plan to "communize" us without ever firing a shot or passing a law in Congress. Ours is the only major Nation in the world in which treaties become the supreme law of the land. Courts in both California and Idaho have held that the United Nations Charter, upon ratification by our U. S. Senate, became a treaty that is superior to our own laws. They, therefore, ruled that certain State laws in these two States were invalid because they were in conflict with the United Nations Charter. This is only the beginning. All our personal and property rights, and the rights of our own local, State, and even our Federal governments, are, by the same token, superseded by the United Nations Charter, or by other United Nations agreements still in the works.

It is very well and good to feel sorry for the underprivileged peoples of the earth, as do Eleanor Roosevelt and her Human Rights Congress; however, we should not continue to play into the hands of the Communists to the extent of losing our American heritage of freedom while apparently attempting to raise living standards and standards of human conduct on a world-wide scale.

The American people are being duped and deceived by the high-sounding and lofty-appearing objectives of UNESCO, Human Rights Congress, etc., etc. I believe our grower organizations and all our individual members owe it to themselves, to their forefathers and to their posterity to begin now to investigate these apparently harmless organizations and movements and to find out for themselves that these are all parts of a treacherous master plan to nullify the constitutions and laws of our Nation and our States. The internationalists and the one-worlders can do this very thing through the use of treaty law, if our Constitution is not amended to prevent it.

Let's first wake up ourselves to the danger at hand and then go all out in an effort to wake up the American public before it is too late.

—Walter G. Downie
Sanderson, Texas

IN my opinion the new administration will first have to consider the domestic sheep industry as a business and not just a pain in the neck, as the New Deal seemed to think.

If the new Congress does not see fit to use their powers to stop the importation of tops from South America and other countries that subsidize their exports of wool, I can see no future for the range sheep business.

There is no reason why our tariffs cannot be adjusted to protect our domestic wool from being thrown into competition with foreign wool from countries having much lower operating costs and lower living standards.

OPS will either have to be eliminated or re-vamped, and the present Government grading and selling of these meats according to the Government grade done away with.

—Parm Dickson
Okanogan, Washington

FIRST, I would suggest that the administration should decide whether it is in the public interest to maintain a sheep industry in this great country. If our policy of the past is to be continued, the sheep industry cannot survive. If we are to admit, duty-free or nearly so, food and fiber from abroad, so that we might sell our surplus of durable goods abroad, then our industry cannot endure. Witness what happened to our market recently when Argentina shipped its product here. By manipulating its currency it can promote its own industry and destroy ours. It is my thesis that we can reasonably ask that the American market be preserved for the American product. Either a duty or quota should be established on competitive importations.

We heard much lately about Christmas tree decorations from Russia flooding our American market. We were urged to buy only those articles bearing the label "Made in America." With this I am in complete agreement, and I believe our wool should be used in American manufacture if it is available. I have heard so much of "those heavenly carpets by Lee—made of choice imported wools."

There is much we as growers can and must do but the "climate" must be provided by the attitude of Government toward the industry. Personally, I believe if all tariff barriers were removed we would correct less than 20 percent of the ills complained of by our always-complaining
(Continued on page 52)

Champions at International and National Western Shows

CHAMPIONS AT 1952 INTERNATIONAL

Chicago, November 29th to
December 6th

Cheviots: Champion ram, Alvin L. Helms and Son, Belleville, Illinois. Reserve champion ram, champion and reserve champion ewes, Dewey Wheeler, Kansas, Illinois.

Columbias: Champion ram, champion ewe and reserve champion ewe, Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota. Reserve champion ram, Eugene Laibe of Lafayette, Ohio.

Corriedales: Champion ram and ewe, Woodbine Farm, Gambier, Ohio. Reserve champion ram and ewe, University of Wyoming.

Cotswolds: Champion ram, C. P. Harding, Sigel, Illinois. Reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Fair Haven Farm, West Milton, Ohio. Reserve champion ewe, Heggemeier Sheep Farm, Nashville, Illinois.

Dorsets: Champion ram and ewe, Oren A. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana. Reserve champion ram and ewe, Howard Hill, Albion, New York.

Hampshires: Champion ram, Deep Valley Farm, Fiatt, Illinois. Reserve champion ram, University of Wyoming. Champion ewe, Mrs. Ammie Wilson, Plano, Texas. Reserve champion ewe, Beau Geste Farm (Roy B. Warrick), Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Lincolns: Champion and reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Fair Haven Farm, West Milton, Ohio. Reserve champion ewe, W. R. Brown and Son, Ludlow, Falls, Ohio.

Oxfords: Champion ram, C. J. Lindley and Son, Sharpsville, Indiana. Reserve champion ram and champion ewe, McKerrow Farms, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. Reserve champion ewe, Charles Dooley, Grayslake, Illinois.

Rambouillets: Champion and reserve champion ram and reserve champion ewe, Oren A. Wright and Son, Greenswood, Indiana. Champion ewe, University of Wyoming.

Shropshires: Champion ram, Kenneth J. Kopp, Galesville, Wisconsin. Reserve champion ram, A. J. Moore, Butler, Indiana. Champion ewe, James A. Osborn, Marion, Indiana.

Southdowns: Champion ram, Maplecrest Farm, Winchester, Kentucky. Reserve champion ram, Clarence Kindoll, Wheatley, Kentucky. Champion ewe, W.

W. Shields, Sharpsburg, Kentucky. Reserve champion ewe, Pennsylvania State College.

Suffolks: Champion ram, Beau Geste Farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Reserve champion ram, Harmon Harper, Cromwell, Indiana. Champion ewe, Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California. Reserve champion ewe, University of Wyoming.

INTERNATIONAL WETHER SHOW

The grand champion carload of lambs was exhibited by Henry Besuden, Winchester, Kentucky. They were Southdowns and sold for 64 cents a pound. The grand champion wether lamb, a Hampshire shown by the Pennsylvania State College, sold for \$1.75 a pound.

SHEEP AWARDS AT NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW

Denver, Colorado, January 16-24, 1953

Columbias: Champion ram, champion ewe and reserve champion ewe, R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado. Reserve champion ram, Colorado A. & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Corriedales: Champion ram, reserve champion ram and reserve champion ewe, C. R. Sanderson and Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado. Champion ewe, University of Wyoming.

Hampshires: Champion ram and reserve champion ewe, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins. Champion ewe and reserve champion ram, Robert Macy, Center, Colorado.

Rambouillets: All awards won by the University of Wyoming, the only competitor.

Southdowns: Champion ram, champion ewe and reserve champion ewe, R. B. "Bob" Broad, Ft. Collins, Colorado. Reserve champion ram, George and James Kemp, Denver, Colorado.

Suffolks: Champion ram and ewe, C. R. Sanderson and Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado. Reserve champion ram and ewe, University of Wyoming.

CARLOAD SHEEP AWARDS

Champion carload (50 head) was shown by the Junior Lamb Feeders Association of Colorado and sold for \$61 per hundred, an all-time high for the show. Average weight, 95 pounds.

Reserve champion carload (50 head) was also shown by the Junior Lamb Feeders and sold for \$31 per hundred.

Champion truckload (25 head) was exhibited by Eugene Doversberger, Brighton, Colorado and sold for \$47 per hundred; average weight, 84 pounds.

Reserve champion truckload (25 head) was also consigned by Eugene Doversberger and sold at \$46.50 per hundred; average weight, 78 pounds.



Colo.-Neb. Ass'n Fed Lambs Sell for Record \$61.00 CWT

Champion Hampshire Crossbreds fed and finished by members of the Colo.-Neb. Junior Lamb Feeders Association brought \$61.00 cwt., in the National Western Stock Show Sale, Tuesday, January 20th, to set an all time high. The Reserve Grand Champion load brought \$31.00. Shown in the picture are four of the Junior Lamb Feeder Association members and the meat buyers of Safeway Stores and Armour Co., who were successful bidders on both loads. Frank Hartman, Ft. Morgan, Colo., called the sale.

CONTEST CHAMPIONS HONORED AT NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW



National Grand Prize winners in "Make It Yourself—With Wool" sewing contests were guests of Mr. A. P. Sonneman, President, Daniels & Fisher Stores, at the National Western Stock Show (Denver, Colorado, January 16-24, 1953). John T. Caine III, manager of the National Western, presented Shirley Boston 16, Atwood, Colorado, with plaque for "Superior Workmanship" and Connie Yoshimura, 20, Denver, for "Unusual Design and Excellence in Workmanship." These two girls made garments from 100 percent virgin wool that were selected "Best in the West" from 5,000 garments made by girls in the 13 western wool growing States in 1952. Their prize-winning garments were on display at the Wool Show throughout Stock Show Week.

FAT WETHER AWARDS

Champion fat wether of open class, reserve champion fat wether of open class, grand champion wether of the show and reserve grand champion of the show were all Southdowns consigned by the University of Wyoming.

In the junior division, grand champion wether of the show was shown by Jimmie Maxted, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Reserve champion of the show was exhibited by Jerry Stephenson, Lingle, Wyoming. Both were Southdowns.

The 108-pound grand champion wether of the show brought \$210 while young Maxted's junior division champion sold at next best price, \$66.

The Wyoming University also had the grand champion pen of fat wethers, and Jimmie Maxted of Oskaloosa, Iowa, the reserve champion pen.

NATIONAL WESTERN WOOL AWARDS

Grand champion fleece (Corriedale ewe, quarter-blood), Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Reserve grand champion fleece (Corriedale ram), Ernest and Donald Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado.

Champion territory fleece, Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

Champion farm flock fleece, Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California.

Champion Texas and New Mexico type fleece, Fuller Ranch, Picacho, New Mexico.

Awards by breeds were as follows:

Columbias: Champion ram fleece, W. R. Rogerson, Walden, Colorado. Champion ewe fleece, Joe Pfister, Node, Wyoming.

Corriedales: Champion ram fleece, Ernest and Donald Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado. Champion ewe fleece, New Mexico A. & M. College.

Delaines: Champion ram and ewe fleece, Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California.

Hampshires: All top places, Ward Smith, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Panamas: Champion ram fleece, R. B. Rogerson, Walden, Colorado. Champion ewe fleece, Joe Pfister, Node, Wyoming.

Rambouillets: Champion ram and ewe fleeces, New Mexico A. & M. College.

Southdowns: Champion ram and ewe fleeces, Hillstead Farm, Denver, Colorado.

Suffolks: Champion ram fleece, John Mallon, Walden, Colorado. Champion ewe fleece, Rae Davidson, Saratoga, Wyoming.

Targhees: Champion ram fleece, Hughes Livestock Company, Stanford, Montana. Champion ewe fleece, Sieben Livestock Company, Helena, Montana.

Grange Leader Criticizes I.C.C.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, an agency originally set up to protect the public against monopolistic and unscrupulous transportation companies, is apparently now more interested in protecting the companies against competition than in protecting the public. This opinion was expressed by Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, following an I.C.C. ruling which prevents interstate truckers, authorized to operate as common carriers or as contract carriers, from hauling "return" loads of farm commodities at lower than I.C.C. approved rates. In essence, according to Newsom, this forces farmers to pay unnecessary exorbitant transportation charges. In other cases, trucks will have to return empty—a grossly inefficient practice.

The I.C.C. ruling was recently upheld by the Supreme Court, who ruled strictly on whether or not the I.C.C. action was constitutional. The Court explained that its action was based entirely on the legal validity of the ruling rather than on any economic factors.

This is the second barrage aimed at the I.C.C. by the farm leader. A year ago he urged the Commission to terminate many of its fifty-year-old regulations which, in the opinion of Newsom, are inflicting serious handicaps on the Nation with respect to the realization of an efficient low-cost transportation system.

He went on to say that the Grange will go directly to Congress to correct many of the bureaucratic I.C.C. rulings which, in his opinion, have stifled competition and progress, and have inflicted serious losses on many companies plus the public in general.

—Grange News,
1-20-53

Meat Around the World

National Convention Address by HOWARD VAUGHN, Honorary President
National Wool Growers Association

FOR our consideration of the subject "Meat Around the World" I suggest four divisions, which I hope will lead us to some logical conclusions: First, the increasing importance of meat in the diet everywhere; second, a short report on what I saw of meat animals on my trip around the world; third, a look at the statistics of world meat consumption; and, fourth, a few suggestions as to how the meat situation that we want can be achieved.

Meat Eaters Rule the World

In the first place, our National Live Stock and Meat Board during recent years has been showing why the verdict of history has always been that meat eaters rule the world. The facts have been evident through hundreds of years of history, but it remained for the Meat Board to discover the science behind the nutritive value of meat. They sum up the matter in the terse sentence: "We are eating more of the foods we like best and which nutritionists say are best for us." This is one of the basic reasons why people today live longer and work more efficiently than they ever did before.

This modern recognition of the importance of meat in the diet is a basic reason for the early development in the United States of something more than the present uncertain and unrealistic attitude we now have toward imported meat. Moreover, the price of meat and the amount consumed in the leading civilized countries now constitute important factors in international currency and politics. The leading English agricultural paper in its issue of October 1st states: "The days of cheap food are over. With the increasing pressure of world population and the improved diets of the more 'backward' peoples, this position will not alter in the decades of the future."

It would seem only logical, therefore, to find an increasing public recognition of meat producers wherever they might be found. I hold it to be unfortunate for meat consumers of the future that this is not true. A prominent Australian recently said: "Of late years, often the man who succeeds in farming and accumulates property is looked upon as a plutocrat and becomes the object of curses when he ought to be honored for developing the country." Our country has not proceeded as far along

this road as have some other important meat producing nations, but there is mounting evidence that many of our people are headed that way in their thinking. Besides, the great exodus of population from farms to cities, plus the almost fantastic food production per capita of farm workers due to science and machinery, is rapidly increasing that segment of our people who know little and seem to care less about where food comes from, or what its production costs.

Meat Situation at Home

Now a brief exposition of the meat situation at home, the more clearly to compare what we saw abroad. There is plenty of beef, pork, and poultry, except in limited seasons of drought or irregular marketing. We do not have enough lambs to supply the people who would like to eat it. The meat in this country is carefully

inspected and cleanly handled in our retail shops. Except for the fact that our grading system places too much emphasis on overfat carcasses, the meat that Americans eat is superior pound for pound in every respect which I can think of, to any meat which we encountered abroad.

Moreover, the research and educational work of our National Live Stock and Meat Board have brought to more of our people a knowledge of the proper use and preparation of meat than is had by the people of any other country.

Beef Tastes Differ

The first stop on our trip was Hawaii, and right off the bat we encountered steaks from grass-fed beef. We got nothing else until we arrived again in New York. Now, there are probably no scientific reasons why grass-fed beef should not



Honorary President Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California (right) talking over lamb marketing problems with Vice President John H. Breckenridge of Twin Falls, Idaho, at the 88th convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Chicago, December 7-10, 1952.
—Louis Levy Photo

be as nutritious as grain beef, but the fact remains that the American public desires the latter; whereas the people of many foreign countries, not being used to grain-fed beef, actually prefer beef which has been finished on grass. (I really believe that my Australian friends, eating steaks from our best feed-lot steers, were as pretentious in my home as I was trying to seem appreciative of Australian beef in their homes.) When members of the Queensland Graziers' Council asked me whether the shipment of large amounts of Queensland beef would be popular in America, I am quite sure I was correct when I said that they would first have to change the tastes of American beef eaters. Australians could, if they desired, produce the same kind of grain-fed beef we like here. They have well-bred cattle. They can raise the grain. And they now have their experts studying our feed-lot operations. But their current opinion is that "stall feeding," as they term it, would not be profitable to them. At the moment, they see more profit in selling their grain to peoples of the Orient.

Arriving in New Zealand, we found the greatest concentration of high class meat animals, both cattle and sheep, on small fields anywhere in the world, with a possible exception of southern Scotland and the irrigated pastures of the United States. This beef is entirely grass fed. The lambs are of good breeding and conformation, and when processed and cooked according to our standards, are on a par with our own best lamb meat. In both "down under" countries we often found beef and lamb cooked more than we like it here, then sliced thinly and with the grain instead of thickly and across the grain, as we like it.

Meat Production in Australia

In Australia, by far the majority of sheep are grown primarily for the production of wool. The meat from these animals is definitely secondary in quality as well as financial importance. But around the perimeter of most Australia, there is a rain belt of thirty-five inches per year where excellent meat-type lambs are grown, and where, with proper use of trace elements and fertilizers, production can be increased many fold.

In the matter of Australian beef, we have nothing at all comparable in America. Many beef animals are produced in those medium rainfall areas of Australia which border the arid interior, which are a long way from market and from which animals are usually sold at three to six years of age.

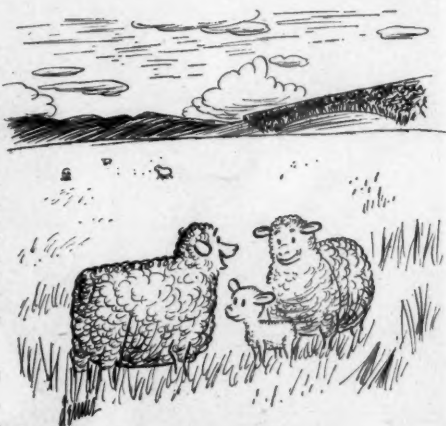
For example: In Adelaide we saw fourteen-hundred-pound Shorthorn steers just off an eight-hundred-mile rail trip at twelve miles per hour with one feed stop, and before they had been loaded for this trip, they had actually walked five hundred miles! They stood first on one foot and then on the other because of their fatigue, resembling very much the habitual action of an elephant chained to a post in a circus. The weight of these animals was probably two hundred pounds less than when they were started to market. Many other cattle, where wet and dry seasons alternate, change from fat to thin and back again, for four to six years before going to market. It is obvious that meat from such animals could hardly be popular in America. On the other hand, I did see in Australia the largest concentration of cattle of pure breeding and extreme physical development on a small acreage that I ever have seen anywhere in the world. This was on the farms where the grass is grown by irrigation with sewage water from the city of Melbourne. The cattle are all purebred Shorthorn, Angus or Herefords. Nothing but sires imported from England are used, and the resulting animals in weight for age and in conformation, are probably not surpassed in any country. I also saw thousands of veal carcasses from purebred beef-type calves which had been raised within trucking distance of the railroads. It seemed inefficient to kill cattle of that quality at an age when they yield such a low weight of meat per animal. But the Australian people like veal, and that's that. None of it is exported.

It is important to note that very little poultry or pork is grown in Australia. When pork is processed in Australia, the hogs are

divided into "baconers" and fresh pork carcasses. In the case of those used for bacon, the whole carcass from the nose to the tail, is processed, and you are as likely to get your morning bacon anywhere from the jowl to the ham as from the side. One of the interesting things to me about the meat set-up of Australia, is that if the people of that country would ever avail themselves of the scientific knowledge of raising poultry now used in America and of the potential opportunities for growing poultry food that are evident in Australia, they could produce enough poultry to upset all the meat markets all over the world. Let us not be too concerned about that, however, because they must overcome first the very grave socialist or labor attitude currently dominant among the people. They must first think more of work and less of beer, races, and lotteries; and secondly, there is the filial feeling the Australians and New Zealanders have for the mother country which, at the present time and probably for long into the future, will call England "home" and will mean that most of their exportable surplus will be sold to the United Kingdom. At the present time there exists a fifteen-year contract with the United Kingdom for all, except a small percentage of the meat to be exported from both of these countries. The small percentage which is the exception, was stipulated in the contract because both of these countries desire the possibility of some outside trade. Exportable meat is processed at the close of the forage season, frozen, and stored in huge government-owned refrigerators to await shipment as markets seem proper. Producer manned boards advise with Government officials in final disposition of the meat.

Buffalo Steaks in Bangkok

Leaving Australia, we stopped first at Bangkok, Thailand. The contrast in meat was amazing. The sheep on the Government experiment farm were the least efficient in meat or wool that I have ever seen. They were also infested with several of the most objectionable sheep diseases. Sure we had bacon in Bangkok, but it was imported, and the steaks were undoubtedly selected from the preferable cuts of the carcass of a water buffalo. We had sharks' fin soup, too - and we could have had French-fried day-old English sparrows (feathers and all), if our tastes had been the same as the natives! Incidentally, all the way from Bangkok to Karachi, the water buffalo was the most useful bovine animal that we saw. It plows the fields and gives milk, and finally produces the meat available in those areas.



"I NAMED HER 'BUY AMERICAN'! SHE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN BORN IF THE ASSOCIATION HADN'T STRENGTHENED THE MARKET BY HELPING TO PUT THRU THE BERRY AMENDMENT."

—The National Wool Grower

Sacred Cows and Starving People

In India, there are some hundred and eighty-five million cattle, almost all of which are sacred; only a few of which—the ones used for draft—are of any value at all to the country. The necessity of using land to grow food for these cattle is the basic reason for the annual starvation of thousands of people in that country. I had an interesting chat with the Minister of Agriculture, who is very much impressed with the use of our artificial insemination in improving livestock types. I saw a distant twinkle in his eye when I suggested that he pick out one of his best sacred bulls and a hundred of his best cows, distribute them in strategic points over the Nation, use artificial insemination to raise a crop of super-calves and, at the same time, segregate for the next ten- or fifteen-year period, all of the rest of the sacred bulls from the sacred cows. After that time I assured him, this policy would relieve the food situation in India and result in a much more attractive type of sacred cattle. (Off the record, I think he agreed with me.) It seemed also interesting to us to note that with all their interest in our technical modern methods of animal breeding, they still have taken no steps to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among their cattle, and they still sell their milk on the basis of how much water the producer puts in it. In India, too, we found that while the Hindus eat no beef, there are some of their many sects who do eat pork, and the Government is importing boars from England to cross with the native scrub stock, which is actually improving the hogs very rapidly.

The sheep in India, as well as those in Pakistan and the areas previously known as Syria and Palestine, are exactly the same as they were several thousands of years ago. Most of them are small, having short, coarse, very loose wool, which produces from two to four or five pounds per year. Most of them have immense wide tails, which were developed originally for the purpose of producing a fat which could be rendered and used to preserve the red meat over the dry seasons common in those countries. This custom is now changing because refrigeration is being introduced, and transportation is moving meat from areas of production to those of consumption. The sheep population, all the way from Calcutta to Beirut seems to me to be the world's most obvious example in livestock of no progress at all for thousands of years.

In India, as well as the Near East, some

meat is imported from Australia, but the quantity is very small. Between Egypt and Greece, on one of our best American air lines, we were furnished a very delicious steak, definitely not bovine. In the discussion which ensued between the steward and myself, water buffalo, sacred cow, horse, donkey, giraffe, monkey, and camel were mentioned. On consultation with an American friend in Athens the next morning, I learned that the correct name was "camel."

Lamb Shanks in Athens

In Athens, our best meat was the shank of a lamb. It was apparently a young lamb, and was cooked deliciously. We had little beef there, and what we had was not attractive. In Italy, most of the beef comes from the milk cows which have lived beyond their usefulness, and the oxen which can no longer pull the plow. In Rome, spaghetti and cheese are a better bet than meat.

Meat Consumption in England

In the meat business of England today exists the best illustration I know of the impractical effect of Government in industry. When we visited that country in 1936, at their great Smithfield Market at London we saw the largest collection of good meat I ever saw anywhere in the world. It was kept in immense refrigerated rooms under the wholesale trading rooms. It came from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and the South American countries. A large supply was on hand continuously, and it was used to supplement the locally grown meat. Because of the continuous refrigerated supply of meat which might be sold whenever needed, the whole meat market in England was stable and the price was reasonably uniform without Government control, and on a simple profit incentive basis. Last summer we found very little meat in the Smithfield refrigerators; the meat business entirely under the control of the Government, with strict rationing in effect. Retailers supplied consumers by starting at whichever end of the carcass hung farthest from the hook and cutting off the stipulated poundage until the carcass was gone. You got whatever was nearest when your turn came up in the queue. Englishmen can no longer lay claim to being the "beef-eaters" of the world. Their consumption of meat is down by 50 percent. The situation is so manifest that even PUNCH of last March published the ditty:

"But the beef of Old England now came from elsewhere,
And soon was beyond poor Britannia's means,
'Oh, well,' said the islanders, 'what do we care?
It's O the boiled beans of Old England!'"

Summarizing the impressions of our trip, I would say:

1. We saw no country except New Zealand and Australia where, by any stretch of the imagination, a surplus of meat could be produced, or where the meat would be at all attractive to us.
2. The beef of New Zealand and Australia, as now produced, is not of the kind that Americans like, unless supplied in cooked or prepared form.
3. The lamb of these countries is of good quality and if properly processed and delivered in times of surplus production here, could furnish serious competition to lamb meat in our country.
4. We did see, both in New Zealand and Australia, a strong sentiment of the people, and good economic reasons to support it, for shipping as much of their surplus meat to America as possible. The main reason is that they need American manufactured products. To get them, they must have dollars, and the only way they could get dollars would be through their meat or wool. In fairness to the leaders of New Zealand and Australian livestock affairs and the members of their Government with whom I talked, I must say that they desire to accomplish whatever trade they can develop here without disturbing American livestock economy. This would, of course, be good business on their part, but I consider it factual and sincere.

The International Meat Situation

At this point I desire to submit a chart showing the population, along with the production and consumption of meat in the leading meat growing countries of the world. It will be observed from this chart that in the production of meat per capita, the leading countries rank: New Zealand,

(Continued on page 38)

The January Lamb Market

THE January slaughter lamb market certainly had its ups and downs. In spite of the fact that there are fewer lambs on feed this year, receipts at the markets were comparatively heavy during January. This was apparently due to the desire on the part of feeders to market lambs before reaching weights in excess of 100 pounds, which have been discounted. Slaughter lamb prices strengthened on weights up to 100 pounds during the first and third weeks of January; otherwise, the market zoomed downward. While heavy receipts were blamed for price breaks early in the month, a sharp downtrend in dressed lamb prices (\$3 to \$5 per hundred) was blamed for live price drops late in the month.

Choice and good fed woolled lambs, mostly under 100 pounds, sold during January largely from \$20.50 to \$23.50. A few sold up to \$24 during the first half of the month but \$22.50 was the highest paid the last week of January. Choice and prime fed woolled lambs weighing in excess of 100 pounds, mostly 105 to 125 pounds, sold in an \$18 to \$22.50 price range. However, \$20.50 was the top paid for the heavier weights the last week of January.

Good and choice woolled slaughter lambs under 105 pounds sold during January from \$17.50 to \$22.50, closing the month with a \$20.50 top. Cull to good lambs sold in an \$18 to \$20 price range during the month.

Good to prime lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts brought \$19 to \$22.50. At Fort Worth late in the month, utility to choice shorn slaughter lambs with No. 3 to No. 1 pelts sold from \$17 to \$19. Good to choice yearling wethers sold during January from \$18 to \$20; utility and good kinds \$16 to \$18.

Unlike the lamb market, the slaughter ewe market strengthened during January. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold in a \$6.50 to \$9.50 price range. The Denver market reported the latter price, paid the last week of January, as the highest on that market since June, 1952. This price was also reached at several other markets. Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold in a \$4 to \$7.50 price range.

The feeder lamb market strengthened during the first three weeks of January and top prices on feeder lambs finally equalled the fat lamb peak on several markets for the first time since last spring. However, during the first week of January, feeder

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1952	1951
Total U. S. Inspected	1952	1951
Slaughter, First Twelve Months	12,694,000	10,056,000
Week Ended	Jan. 24, 1953	Jan. 26, 1952
Slaughter at Major Centers	270,103	210,576
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$22.00	\$29.72
Good and Choice	20.70	28.55
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	47.20	61.50
Choice, 40-50 pounds	45.90	61.50
Good, All Weights	43.50	54.40

Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

	1952	1951
Cattle	1,252,000	998,000
Calves	523,000	344,000
Hogs	7,251,000	6,912,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,218,000	810,000

lamb prices declined around \$1 as outlet for this class was reported reduced considerably. Good and choice feeder lambs sold during January from \$19 to \$22.50. Medium and good light-weight feeders brought \$14 to \$20.

Good to prime yearling feeders sold from \$18 to \$20; utility and good kinds, \$16 to \$18. Good and choice 79-to 92-pound shearing lambs sold from \$18 to \$22.50.

Short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes sold on the market from \$8 to \$11.25. Aged slaughter bucks brought \$4 to \$7.

COUNTRY SALES

California

Two loads of 110-pound fat lambs were contracted in central California the first week of January at \$21. Two strings in the same area were reported sold out of feed lots at \$22 to \$22.60 the second week of January. Pasture fed lambs in the Imperial Valley with No. 2 pelts were sold at \$20 to \$21 early in January. Two loads of choice and prime lambs with No. 1 pelts brought \$23.50 the last two weeks of January. A few loads of alfalfa pastured lambs were reported sold in the Imperial Valley and southwestern Arizona at \$21 and \$22 late in the month, weights possibly around 100 pounds and heavier, and mostly with No. 1 pelts.

Pacific Northwest

Several loads of fed shorn Washington lambs sold at \$19.50 to \$20 for immediate delivery early in January. Also, around 1000 head of Washington feeder lambs in the wool were sold early in the month at \$18.25 per hundred, plus trucking from range, weighed at feed lot. A small volume of fed shorn Washington lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts also sold early in January, for immediate delivery, at \$22. A few sales of fed clipped slaughter lambs, No. 1 and 2 pelts, were made at \$21 in the Yakima Valley area during the first half of January. Also, 2,200 head of woolled ewes were sold on a \$25 per head basis. This transaction included hay at the ranch. About 1000 head of these were coming two's and the balance coming four's. Estimated actual cost of these ewes was around \$22 to \$23 per head.

Colorado

A load of 112-pound fed lambs sold the second week of January on the Western Slope of Colorado at \$21.50, with three percent shrink. Several loads of shearing lambs sold in eastern Colorado and western Kansas at \$19 to \$20.50, with a few up to \$21.

—E. E. Marsh

Sheep and Lambs on Feed

AS of January 1st, the number of sheep and lambs on feed in the United States (estimated at 3,754,000 head) was 7 percent smaller than the number on the same date last year. In the Corn Belt States the number on feed is 2 percent under last year. However, some of the Corn Belt States show an increase in numbers fed this year, with the largest decrease coming in Kansas, which is down 47 percent. In the Kansas wheat pasture area the estimated number on feed January 1st this year was 40,000 head compared to 110,000 last year. Lamb feeding in Oklahoma is down 68 percent and in Texas, 60 percent, as compared to a year ago.

Lamb feeding in Colorado, the leading western feeding State, is down 20 percent from last year. In the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Colorado the number on feed is about the same as a year ago. In California, the second largest feeding State in the West, sheep and lambs on feed January 1st were 9 percent larger than a year ago. Other comparisons of numbers January 1st this year as compared to a year ago are: Washington, up 32 percent; Idaho, up 28 percent; Utah, up one percent; Nevada and Wyoming, no change; Montana and Arizona, each down 22 percent; Oregon down 5 percent; and New Mexico, down 3 percent.

Early Lamb Crop Report

ACCORDING to the Federal-State Market News Service, San Francisco, January 17, 1953, feed prospects for Arizona and California ranges are very good, with ample moisture in all range areas of California and northern Arizona. More warm weather is needed in central and northern California to continue the growth of range forage already started and to improve lambing conditions. Irrigated alfalfa pastures in the Imperial Valley and Blythe, California, region and in central west Arizona have made excellent growth with no general freezes reported to date. Desert and range feed conditions in Arizona and California are especially good, with California areas showing improvement over a year ago. In the Intermountain area, range feed is rather short, but the comparatively open weather this winter has allowed winter grazing to continue with less than a normal amount of supplemental feeding.

Sheepmen's Calendar

SMTWTFSS	SMTWTFSS	SMTWTFSS
JAN	FEB	MAR
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
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National Association Events

- ★ June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- ★ August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.
- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

Conventions and Meetings

- June 22-23: Meetings of Executive Committee, N.W.G.A. and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho.
- July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

November 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.

November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Green River, Wyoming.

December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.

Shows and Sales

March 28-April 2: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

May 4-5: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.

June 3-4: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.

August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

September 22-23: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

Intensified Forest Research

THE Forest Research Advisory Committee which met in Washington December 1-3, 1952, to study the forest research program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recommended intensified research in 7 broad fields. These fields include (1) forest fires, (2) forest insects and disease, (3) watershed management, (4) forest economics, (5) forest utilization, (6) forest management, and (7) range management.

Under these broad headings the committee included recommendations ranging from development of a more effective fire hazard rating system to the replacement with productive forage of the noxious weeds and unwanted brush which now reduce the productivity of nearly 250 million acres of our western range land. Noting that all forest and range practices should be in harmony with good watershed management, the committee recommended increased research on the role of forests and range in flood and sediment control and water yield. To this end it recommended the Department expand and intensify its basic research on the principles of watershed management by the establishment of additional hydrologic laboratories.

The meeting in December was the first held by the committee since it was recently established. It was set up under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 to study the Department's forest research program. It reviews and advises on research in progress, and recommends further work it concludes should be undertaken.

Committee members present at the meeting were: Clay Stackhouse, Wakeman, Ohio, farmer and woodland owner; Thurman E. Bercaw, Bogalusa, La., Gaylord Container Corporation; Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta, Ga., Langdale Company; Sam M. Nickey, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., Nickey Brothers; C. C. Heritage, Tacoma, Wash., Weyerhaeuser Timber Company; Gus P. Backman, Salt Lake City, Utah, Chamber of Commerce; Carl V. Youngquist, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Department of Natural Resources; Seth Gordon, Sacramento, Calif., California Department of Natural Resources; and Russell Lord, Bel Air, Md., editor, The Land.

Dr. Carleton P. Barnes of the Agricultural Research Administration is executive secretary of the Forest Research Advisory Committee.

—U.S.D.A.

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MEAT AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 35)

Uruguay, Argentina, Denmark, Australia, United States, and Canada. On the meat consumption basis, they rank: Uruguay, New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, United States, Canada, and Denmark. But it seems more important to note that of the large meat consuming countries, the United

a year ago, refused to buy lambs heavier than eighty pounds, giving packers the opportunity to depress the market with the so-called "in-between" kind. We got a subsequent drop of four to six cents per pound, even on the best lambs. The whole affair in both years seems to me to have orig-

	MEAT PRODUCTION MILLION LBS.		PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION LBS.		PER CAPITA PRODUCTION LBS.	POPULATION MILLION
	Pre-War	1951	Pre-War	1951	1951	
New Zealand	1024	1139	212	228	650	1c
Uruguay	785	785	225	235	350	2
Argentina	4330	4650	215	225	300	17
Denmark	1105	1287	133	106	300	4
Australia	2202	2212	245	219	275	8
United States	1,6182	2,1909	126	138	150	150
Canada	1417	1865	113	129	135	14
West Germany	7417	4200	113	85	90	47
Austria	617	570	92	80	80	7
Brazil	2214	2870	53	53	55	53
United Kingdom	2852	2580	124	86	50	50
Italy	1490	1390	38	31	30	46
Greece	208	142	36	23	20	8
Soviet Union	7140				40	195

Belgium, France, Finland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, all both produce and consume 75 - 100# meat per capita.

States produces approximately the same as it consumes, and that the United Kingdom, with her fifty million people, stands out plainly as that Nation which requires the greatest importation of foreign meat. A realistic approach, therefore, to the international meat situation would assume that the United States is not in need of much imported meat.

On the other hand, every merchant knows that in the case of any commodity of large consumption, there must be continuous supply at a reasonably standard price. That is exactly what we have never had in meat business of the United States. Our meat supply and our meat prices vary up and down with weather and crop conditions, as well as with the decision of our farmers and meat processing companies to put animals in the feed lots at regular intervals. To state an example with which many of you are familiar: A year ago in August and September, lamb feeders competed to a ridiculous price point with processors for heavy and slightly unfinished lambs. These lambs were taken from consumption during those months, put in the feed lot, and because they were too big as feeders, they came back into channels of consumption in large numbers early in the winter, supplying carcasses heavier than the trade wanted, and every sheep man and feeder know the disastrous result. Contrast that with the situation this year where, in August and September, those same feeders, remembering the episode of

inated in the minds of lamb feeders. The total supply would have been acceptable in both years if it had arrived on the market in an orderly fashion. It should be obvious to everybody that consumers do not care to eat six lamb chops a day for three months, and then have one lamb chop every other day for the next three months.

The U. S. Problem

Both the interest of the consumer and the interest of producers point to the serious need in America of some situation which will make possible a more uniform supply of meat and, with it, a more uniform price. If that situation could be established, I am sure that consumers would buy more meat and the business of producing meat would be a safer enterprise for livestock men. To this end, then, I consider several items to be necessary in the United States:

First: We must preserve the present sanitary embargo—the embargo against the introduction of meat from countries infested with hoof-and-mouth disease. There is little argument on this point, and further discussion seems quite useless here.

Second: Any meat which we may agree to accept from foreign countries should be required to pass a high standard, both on foot and on the basis of veterinary inspection in the processing plants, wherever they may be. We have developed a high standard of sanitation in our meat

processing enterprise in this country, and there is no reason why we should relinquish that standard in the case of any imported meat.

Third: We should find some means to develop sizable storage plants for frozen meat in the various large population centers of this country. This would enable us to store the surplus meat during seasons when our own markets are glutted and to keep off the market any foreign meat which may be imported, until it can be distributed without disturbing the current market.

In the case of lamb meat in particular, everyone closely connected with the trade knows that many retailers simply do not handle lamb because they cannot get a sufficient and steady supply. This is not good for the lamb business; it is neither good for the producers nor consumers of lamb. For the last five years, those closest to the lamb trade have said that half again as much lamb could have been sold in America if it had been available at the proper time. On the other hand, any sale of imported lamb meat in this country at a time when we already have a surplus, would simply demoralize the lamb market, and speedily reduce the production of sheep in the United States.

Moreover, the higher general standard of living existing here and which everyone here wants to preserve, simply means that if meat is not sold at higher prices here than elsewhere, then meat producers will find it desirable to change to some other more lucrative profession. Our past history shows they can and will do just that. Then, lacking a domestic livestock industry, we would find ourselves at the mercy of the rest of the world for a meat supply. I make no brief at all for tariffs, or subsidies, or quotas. Nor do I intimate burdensome imports in the near future. Possibly there is an, as yet, unheard of method that will assure the existence of a sizable meat industry in this country. But I am today sure of two things:

1. That there are areas of this world which have immense potentials in meat production — which could, with slight changes in their economy, deliver to our shores a desirable quality of meat in quantity and at prices which would seriously disturb our own meat producing industries.
2. That, as of now, there are no regulations of our Government to prevent such a situation from developing.

I submit, therefore, that one of the primary efforts of our Association should be to emphasize, to the proper persons connected with our incoming administration, this precarious position of our meat producing industry. I hold that it is not fair

to ourselves, nor to our foreign friends in meat producing countries, to delay longer a statement on what our limitations would be on a trade that might harm us. We will have this problem to solve sooner or later. We should try to meet the situation realistically, instead of permitting it to meet us unexpectedly.

Having seen Communist demonstrations in countries we covet as allies in the struggle for world peace and being convinced of the desire of at least several important meat producing countries to follow our leadership in that struggle, I would be the last person to discourage their faith in us. But true good will and worthwhile support are seldom bought with money or favors. We must find a way to show these countries that we are backing their effort for security and peace while, at the same time, preserving our own important industries.

I know of no better way to close these remarks on the world meat situation as it relates to us in the United States than to read to you the initial paragraph of a statement of the President of the New South Wales Graziers' Association to the Australian Cabinet as of last Spring. He said: "My first premise is that the primary producers have obligations which they, as responsible citizens, must strive to discharge. Our job is to produce the exports which establish our overseas credit; to feed a rapidly growing domestic population; to play an effective part in the defense arrangements of the commonwealth; to make adequate contribution to the problem of feeding the people of Britain and Europe, and ultimately to relieve the food deficit of Asia. My second premise is that we desire to achieve these results by methods acceptable to free men and by policies which flow from a liberal philosophy, accepting the profit incentive and rejecting the goad of the totalitarian state."

Now I assume these ideas with little, if any, adjustment, would also express the ambition of United States livestock producers. The future of democracy — even our own personal safety — requires that there be as little as possible to prevent unified thought and action among those who oppose the spread of communism. But what some people, both here and abroad, do not yet seem to realize is that America cannot for long raise the standard of anyone anywhere if that involves lowering our own economic position. That is why I believe it would clarify the issue here, and contribute to international good will, if we would state soon our position on world meat trade, and then stand staunchly behind it.



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Wool Market Affairs

Transactions in West

FROM various sources we have picked up wool sale items, some of which may over-lap each other.

ARIZONA

Report reaches us that some 1953 wools have been contracted at 53 cents in Maricopa County, with shearing scheduled to start the first of February.

CALIFORNIA

Some 135,000 fleeces of lamb's wool (woolen type) have been sold at 50 to 53 cents in the Imperial Valley, said to grade 58's to 60's and shrink around 45 percent. Nine bags of North Coast lamb's wool, shrinking 40.5 percent, were reported sold late in 1952 at 54 cents. A Sacramento Valley 12-months' clip was reported on January 2nd as bringing 70 cents per pound, while 12-months' North Coast wool brought 49 cents and lamb's wool in the same area, 43 cents. This North Coast wool is all low quarter and braid wool.

In the San Joaquin area contracts were also reported as being made at 50 to 60 cents, depending on the shrinkage, for 12-months' wool to be delivered this spring. In the Sacramento Valley offers ranging up to 65 cents a pound were not taken. An offer of 55 cents for 8-months' wool was also said to have been made at Dixon.

COLORADO

From January 12th to the 27th about 200,000 pounds of wool grading three-eighths, half blood and fine, that had been under the Government loan was sold at slightly over loan values.

IDAHO

One 1953 clip of 20,000 pounds was reported contracted during the month by a Boston wool firm at 50 cents a pound.

NEVADA

A few growers, it is reported, have applied for the Government loan on their 1952 stored wool.

NEW MEXICO

Considerable activity is reported in New Mexico, both in sales and contracting. About 200,000 pounds were reported sold

at a price which would mean \$1.55 to \$1.60, clean, landed Boston. However, at a sealed bid sale at Albuquerque the middle of the month, only two bids were reported as made on 160,000 pounds offered and they were refused. Considerable volume of original bag, bulk, fine, good French combing and staple wool was sold in Albuquerque the week ending January 16th at around 50 cents in the grease, with a clean landed Boston price of around \$1.65.

Early in the month contracts were made at 53½ cents in the Roswell area while later 60,000 fleeces were said to have been contracted at 60 cents a pound, or \$1.75 plus, clean, landed Boston. Contracts were reported made around Roswell during the third week of the month at 61 to 62 cents, with occasional choice clips bringing up to 64.5 cents.

OREGON

The Gold Beach, Oregon, wool pool, made up of clips from Lincoln, Cotswold and Romney type sheep, sold at 50 cents for the 12 months' and 45 cents for the lamb's wool. Original bag, bulk fine, good French combing and staple wools sold during the week ending January 16th at 52 to 60 cents or \$1.65 to \$1.70 clean landed Boston. Early in the month fine, good French and staple wool in original bags sold at 60 to 63 cents (about \$1.70 clean).

TEXAS

Virtually all the choice 12-months' Texas wool is said to be gone, and what is left is being held by growers for 75 to 80 cents a pound. Limited sales of 12 months' wool were made during the month from 60 to 70 cents, mostly 62 to 65 cents. The clean landed Boston price on this wool would range from around \$1.60 to \$1.75. Some sales of fall wool were made between 52 to 58 cents and 8-months' wool at 65 cents. Offers to contract the latter type at 62.5 cents were turned down.

UTAH

Some 60,000 pounds of fine wool were sold at Salt Lake City during the final week of January, out of the Government loan program at 2½ cents to 3 cents a grease pound over the loan value. Some 25,000 to 35,000 fleeces of the 1953 clip were said to be consigned on advance loan basis. Returns on Sevier County 1952 wools that had gone under the loan program were reported made during the month and said to yield 60 cents net to the grower.

WASHINGTON

Some of the wools have been graded by the Government and the fine and half blood wools turned by private sale at little better, however, than the loan value—possibly plus the difference in the freight back to Boston.

WYOMING

Up to 800,000 pounds of the 1952 Wyoming stored wool was sold at 46 to 60 cents net to the grower (\$1.63 to \$1.73 clean, depending on quality of wool) before the Australian auctions opened (January 16th). After the foreign markets weakened, demand lessened and it is reported most of the remaining wools are now taking the Government loan. An exceptionally choice, light-shrinking Rawlins clip has been contracted at 52 cents and some other 1953 wool has been signed up at 50 cents. On the whole, however, it is not believed that many Wyoming contracts have been made.



"IT STANDS FOR 'WONDER FIBER W' -- IT'S MORE DURABLE, HONDS ITS COLOR, BETTER INSULATOR, MORE ABSORBENT, DRAPES PERFECTLY, WRINKLE-RESISTANT, AND FLAME-RESISTANT."

—The National Wool Grower

USDA Loans and Appraisals

UP to November 30, 1952, it was reported that 64,326,765 pounds of wool with a loan value of \$34,374,096 were under the Government loan program. Up to January 24, 1953 the accumulated poundage of wool appraised (made available for loans) by Government officials was 120,804,734 pounds.

Government Orders

THE Defense Department has announced plans for spending \$621 million for textiles during the next fiscal year (July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954). Government orders have been light during the last six months of 1952, but signs of greater volume have been noted recently.

Western Wool Handlers To Offer Wools

SOME 31 million pounds of wool will be offered at a series of showings and sales during February by members of the Western Wool Handlers Association, as follows:

Portland, Oregon, February 9, 10 and 11; San Francisco, California, February 13 and 14; Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 17 and 18; Casper, Wyoming, February 20 and 21; Belle Fourche and Newell, South Dakota, February 23 and 24.

Denver will not have an official showing unless buyers ask for it, as handlers there showed their complete line in October.

Foreign Markets

THE January wool market was a sensitive affair at Australian auctions. An increase of 2.5 to 5 percent was registered in prices paid at the opening of the second half of the Australian wool selling season at Adelaide, January 13th. Demand came largely from Great Britain and the Continent. During the following week (January 23rd) prices had "eased" 5 percent, with finer wools showing greater strength than the coarser grades. Then cables received at New York and Boston points January 29th, showed Australian markets closing firm with a net advance for the week. Fine wools were up about 3 cents and crossbreds, 2 cents (reports do not give the increases percentagewise). This firming is expected to give better tone to the domestic market. The drop the middle week, had had a depressive effect, especially so because fine wools were included when the general thinking was that they would remain strong for some time.

In South America markets were active

the two middle weeks of January and closed the month fairly firm. The week ending January 16th Argentine fine wools advanced 10 to 15 percent, coarser grades 5 percent, compared to the previous week. While Great Britain was listed as the principal purchaser, U. S. buyers also took a considerable amount of the finer grades. In Uruguay prices increased 5 percent to 10 percent. Prices also continued firm during the week ending January 23rd. Governments of both Argentine and Uruguay have announced continuation of special exchange rates, we understand, with no expiration date given.

Just what lies ahead with these Argentine wools may be conjectured from the following statement quoted from Foreign Crops and Markets (1-26-53):

"Total carry-over of 1951-52 wool on October 1, 1952, the beginning of the current Argentine selling season, amounted to about 395 million pounds, greasy basis. Possibly 55 million of this was held by local mills leaving 340 million pounds in an exportable position. The carry-over consisted largely of apparel types. Fine crossbreds on hand are estimated at 150 million pounds, medium about 60 million pounds, merino wool around 20 million pounds and coarse wools of all types at about 110 million pounds.

"Total carry-over of 395 million pounds plus the current clip of about 420 million pounds less estimated domestic requirements of about 110 million pounds, indicates a total supply of 705 million pounds of wool for export and/or carry-over in the 1952-53 season.



"HERE IS A 'WONDER FIBER' THAT WON'T LET YOU DOWN... IT'S BEEN TESTED FOR OVER A THOUSAND YEARS— IT'S 'WONDER FIBER W.'"

—The National Wool Grower

"Exports in October and November of the current season have averaged about 45 million pounds and a rate of about 50 million pounds is indicated for December, leaving about 565 million pounds on hand available for export as of January 1, 1953. Exports of about 45 million pounds a month for the nine months remaining in the current season would reduce carry-over to about 150 million pounds, which is considered about normal."

Western Handlers Outline Wool Program

THE Western Wool Handlers Association held its annual meeting in Salt Lake City on January 5, 1953. All officers were re-elected: President O. T. Evans of Casper, Wyoming; Vice President Max Schuft of Belle Fourche, South Dakota and Secretary-Treasurer Scott A. Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Directors chosen are: R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon; R. C. Elliott, Salt Lake City; M. E. Hafner, Newell, South Dakota; Harold G. Russell, Portland; Milton S. Theller, San Francisco; S. I. Greer, Salt Lake City; Russell Wilkins, Denver; Mr. Evans, Mr. Smith, W. M. Chipman and A. Tomfohrde, San Francisco; Roy A. Hansen, Miles City, Montana; James M. Coon, Portland; Berry Duff, Grand Junction, Colorado; H. A. Tyzack, Craig, Colorado and J. C. Clavere, Sacramento, California.

The association, composed of 17 firms which specialize in the handling of domestic wool, considered changes to be suggested for the administration of the 1953 wool program, and proposed the following action for improvement of the wool market:

Favor reciprocal trade agreements only as long as they do not interfere with the welfare of American business. If the Trade Agreements Act is extended, it should not be for more than one or two years; the escape clause and peril-point provisions should both be made mandatory, and the use of quota provisions of Section 7 made mandatory where necessary to prevent injury from increased imports.

Oppose vigorously the "probable" request for authority to cut tariffs an additional 50 percent below the rate in effect January 1, 1953.

Strengthen Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and make its publication mandatory upon the President.

Reactivate Section 336 of the Tariff Act providing tariff increases to equalize the differences between foreign and domestic costs of production.

Strengthen Section 303 of the Tariff Act

(countervailing duties provision) and transfer its administration to the Tariff Commission.

Favor a sound import policy which would include making permanent the Berry Amendment to the Buy-American Act.

Strengthen the Anti-Dumping Act and transfer its administration from the Treasury Department to the Tariff Commission.

Consider the desirability of having Tariff Commission made a seven or nine-man commission to avoid tie decisions and of amending Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act to require the Commission to complete injury investigations within six months and to require final action by the President within 15 days after the Commission makes its report.

Australian News:

JANUARY, 10, 1953

By COLIN WEBB

HUNDREDS of people went to a shearing shed near Palmerston North, New Zealand, one day last week to watch Godfrey Bowen—22-year-old accountant—shear 456 sheep between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. with three hours' rest between. This number broke the world record of 409 sheep which Percy de Malmanche shore at Taranaki, New Zealand, in nine hours, 10 years ago.

Bowen caught all sheep he shore. His hourly tallies for the first four hours were 51, 52, 53, 51. The sheep were plain bodied Cheviot and Romney Marsh cross carrying 9- to 10- pound fleeces.

Talking of sheep, a Border Leicester provided the answer to the question "How far can a sheep swim?" when a dog chased it into a reservoir about 60 miles from Melbourne the other day. The dog soon gave up the chase in the water, but the ewe kept swimming strongly to a neighbor's place a mile away. When a truck picked it up, the ewe was apparently unhurt by its watery experience.

There has been a lot of interstate movement of sheep by airplane recently as owners have bought new animals for their flocks at mating time. In addition to a consignment of 41 outstanding Polwarths coming to the Mainland from Tasmania, 21 Merinos were flown from Mr. Reg. Taylor's well-known Tasmanian stud to Melbourne where they were shipped to a West Australian buyer.

Happiest news from the research front this month has been the discovery of a modified formula of the scourable brand "LBE." Until now, this valuable brand has smeared if rain has fallen soon after it has been placed on sheep. In a recent test near Geelong, Victoria, sheep were branded in the rain and left out in the wet for the rest of the day. Although 20 points of rain fell, the markings made with the new formula remained as clear as when they were put on. "LBE" is going to save

Australia millions of dollars' worth of wool every year. It will prevent bad marks on fine fabrics, too.

In a Tasmanian experiment, it was found that ewes fed on oats during the winter, were 31 pounds a head heavier than those which only ate native pasture. Fleeces were 3 pounds heavier and a half inch longer in the group fed on oats.

Also in Tasmania, it was found that sheep produced \$8.50 more wool and meat a year on improved pasture than on native grasses all the year round.

Our latest economic survey shows there is only \$5.85 worth of wool in a suit which costs us \$45 here in Australia. The rest of the cost comprises spinning and weaving, 14 percent; distribution and wholesaling of the fabric, 5 percent; making the fabric into a suit, 27 percent; wholesaling the suit, 12 percent; and retailing the suit, 29 percent. It would be a lot cheaper if we went back to wearing homespun garments, wouldn't it?

Fine weather, after a wet winter over most of southern Australia, has enabled us to cut, press, and store our fodder under good conditions this season. But right now, South Australia is experiencing sheep losses from fires and floods on the one day. More than 300 sheep died in a fire which blazed across the mid-north of the state. In the far north, rains which relieved the 2-years' drought in central Australia, have sent rivers into flood. These rivers only flow intermittently.

A plague of caterpillars has destroyed a lot of pasture in southern Victoria. The caterpillars were so thick on a railroad near Winchelsea, that a locomotive could not grip the rails. The train was two hours behind schedule.

Victorian sheep owners have protested strongly against alleged laxity in administering quarantine laws. We are particu-

larly keen to keep the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease out of this country. Eyewitnesses allege laxity when Santa Gertrudis cattle were landed recently in Melbourne from America.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization has been asked to find a biological control against foxes which cause serious losses among lambs. It is thought that scientists might be able to spread a deadly mange against foxes which have been attacking many more lambs since myxomatosis disease has eradicated their chief natural food — the rabbit. Like the rabbit, foxes were introduced from England. Early settlers wanted them for hunting. We modern folks have to hunt them more than we want to.

Farmers are spreading myxomatosis among surviving rabbits, as quickly as possible. All states report much better pasture growth since rabbit numbers have been reduced.

Rustling has become so bad in some Australian districts, that sheep owners in West New South Wales are advocating a ban on the night transport of stock. The rustlers use fast motor trucks. The agricultural department has forbidden the issue of stock travel permits over the telephone.

The need for our Australian transport and marketing methods to become as good as yours in America, is highlighted by more protests against cruelty to transported stock. Like you, we believe that cruelty is waste to the farmer.

We expect this season's wool clip to comprise 1,284,147 bales from New South Wales; 1,026,983, Victoria; 458,173, Queensland; 451,864, South Australia; 360,269, West Australia; and 58,564, Tasmania. Total, 3,640,000 bales averaging 297 pounds (greasy) net.

Australian wool growers are very confident as the 1953 series of wool sales opens at Adelaide. In its latest report, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts that recent satisfactory prices will continue through the 1952-53 season. This is based on improved mill consumption and better prospects for improved consumer demand. The Bureau adds that although calmly confident, the wool trade has benefited from 1951 experience, and is cautious. And we know that the future competitive position of wool must depend increasingly on its ability to combine quality with reasonable price, in textile fibers. Early sales in the 1952-53 season, averaged about \$218 for a 297-pound (greasy) bale.—Colin Webb

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Officers of the Utah Auxiliary: Front row, left to right: Mrs. M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, President; Mrs. Leland Peterson, Hyrum, First Vice President; Mrs. Tony Smith, Salt Lake City, Second Vice President; Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Cedar City, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Membership Committee Chairman; Mrs. D. A. Tebbs, Panguitch, Auditor; Mrs. Howard Hatch, Panguitch, Treasurer; Mrs. Don Clyde, Provo, Historian.

—NWGA Photo

Utah's Annual Meeting

ANOTHER year has rolled around and the 24th annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers is history.

A very large representation of wool growers and their wives met at the Hotel Utah, January 28th and 29th, for their annual get-together and the Weather Man smiled and Mother Nature put on her best attire for this time of the year.

At the business meeting Wednesday afternoon, January 28th, Mrs. M. V. Hatch retained her gavel for a second time, when she was re-elected as president of the State Auxiliary. Other officers elected were Mrs. Leland Peterson, Hyrum, first vice president; Mrs. Tony Smith, Salt Lake City, second vice president; Mrs. Howard Hatch, Panguitch, treasurer; Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Cedar City, parliamentarian; Mrs. D. A. Tebbs, Panguitch, auditor; Mrs. Don Clyde, Provo, historian. Mrs. S. I. Greer, Salt Lake, was appointed publicity chairman and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, chairman of the organization and membership committee.

In addition to election of officers, reports were heard from committee chairmen, State officers and chapter presidents.

Getting off to a whirlwind start, the ladies met in the President's Suite, at 8:30 a.m. the morning of the 28th at a breakfast honoring the past presidents of the Utah Auxiliary. The Eastern Utah Chapter at Vernal, under the direction of Mrs. Steve Stringham, president, was in charge of the event. Honored as past presidents were Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Salt Lake; Mrs. Don

Clyde, Provo; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Mrs. Jos. T. Murdock, Heber City; Mrs. Blanche B. Kearns, Salt Lake; Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Provo, and Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake.

"Home on the Range" was the appropriate theme chosen for the breakfast and the decorations, music and toasts were all in tune.

That evening, the Lafayette Ballroom was the scene of the annual dinner dance. Special guests were the winners of Utah's "Make It Yourself With Wool" home sewing contest.

At the joint session with the men's organization on the morning of the 29th, in addition to the other speakers, the women's organization was honored to have their president, Mrs. M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, address the audience. Mrs. Jos. T. Murdock, Heber City, recently elected to the presidency of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, also spoke.

Ceramic oldtime vehicles filled with lovely flowers and white fences entwined with flowers, marked guests' places at the "Westward Ho" luncheon Thursday afternoon in Hotel Utah's beautiful Roof Garden.

A preview of western-type fashions in wool was given by wives and daughters of the wool growers. Clothes for the show were furnished through the courtesy of Wolfe's Sportsmen's Headquarters and by the women themselves. Commentator was Mrs. Rosanne Gordon, a student at the University of Utah.

Mrs. Parson U. Webster conducted the installation of the new officers and musical selections were presented by the University of Utah Freshmen Men's quartet. A reading, "The Pioneers Had Nothing on Me," was given by another University student.

The luncheon was under the direction of the Salt Lake Chapter, headed by Mrs. Reynold V. Wixom, president. Mrs. Jos. T. Murdock was toastmistress; Mrs. S. I. Greer, hostess committee chairman; Mrs. Walter Smith, chairman of decorations, and Mrs. Emory Smith, program committee chairman.

—Mrs. Emory C. Smith

NATIONAL AUXILIARY OFFICERS

President, Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Heber, Utah

First Vice President, Mrs. Earl Wright, Dubois, Idaho

Second Vice President, Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest, Salt Lake City, Utah

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bonnor Fitzgerald, Heber, Utah

Historian, Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colorado

Parliamentarian, Mrs. S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana

Press Correspondent, Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Rt. 3, Silverton, Oregon

Revisions Committee Chairman, Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah

Lamb Promotion Chairman (Acting), Mrs. Roland Hansen, Spanish Fork, Utah

(Other committee chairmen and members of committees will be announced later.)

Why I Like to Sew With Wool

By ALICE BJORKLUND
Fargo, North Dakota

Prize Winning Essay in 1952
Home Sewing Contest

I like to sew with wool because I know that wool material, plus good technique, insures a beautiful garment when finished.

Women's vanity insists on always "something new and different." The wool manufacturers have answered this plea by producing many different combinations and variations of texture, weave, design and color. Women need not worry about finding suitable materials for each specific problem when sewing with wool.

I like the "feel" of wool. No matter how light in weight the wool material is, there is still body; no matter how heavy, it is not too stiff. Wool is not weighted with various finishes designed to produce wool characteristics. Wool fabrics very naturally drape in graceful lines, because they are supple and resilient in nature. Wool fits the figure.

The felting qualities of wool permit a beautiful finish on construction details. I would rather pay more for wool than buy less expensive "looks-like-wool" materials. These will not give the same smooth, sharp

edges because the material is too stiff, and difficult to fit.

The firm texture of wool materials is an aid to sewing. Seams do not readily slip, nor is the material difficult to handle in stitching. The raveling tendencies of wool are small in comparison with other materials, so that little time need be spent in finishing seams.

Wool is economical; it has a long life. The natural resiliency remains as long as the material is still intact. Altering is simplified, since old seam lines are easily steamed out. Wool does not show wear readily, because of the crimped structure

of the fiber. Wool is easy to care for; just letting a wool garment hang for a few hours removes the wrinkles.

The last reason why I like wool garments is very basic. More people consider this factor important than any other. Wool's "comfort" characteristics are particularly important when one considers the North Dakota climate, where the cold temperature makes it difficult to be comfortable.

These are the reasons I like wool. Some are practical, some are vanity, but they are all one woman's opinions why she'd rather sew with wool than any other fiber.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

IT has been an honor, a privilege and a pleasure to serve as your president the past two years. I have appreciated the confidence and faith you placed in me and have sincerely tried to deserve it.

I would like to be able to write each of you a personal letter but there are too many of you. So may I express here my personal thanks to you. I am proud of you and your achievements and most grateful for all your help.

The gift money given me by the State auxiliaries and the California Contest Director at the National Convention has been used for a lovely watch band—something I needed and will have always to remember my work as president of the National Auxiliary. Thank you for your kindness and thoughtfulness in presenting this gift to me.

Let's cooperate and work closely with our capable new president, Mrs. J. T. Murdock. And may we remember and practice The Optimist Creed by Christian D. Larson, which says:

Promise Yourself

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best and to expect only the best.

To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

With best wishes,
CHRIS VANCE (Mrs. J. W. Vance)

NEW PRESS CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Route 3, Silverton, Oregon, is the new Press Correspondent for the National Wool Growers Auxiliary. She will handle material for this section of the National Wool Grower. It is requested that all chapters of the Auxiliary cooperate by sending their material to reach Mrs. Fox not later than the 15th of the month in which it is expected to appear. The success of the Auxiliary section depends, of course, on the cooperation of the various chapters.

Mrs. Fox succeeds Mrs. Emory C. Smith of Salt Lake City who has served for seventeen years in an exceptionally efficient and conscientious manner.

*The editors of the National Wool Grower have and will continue to publish as much Auxiliary material as possible in the National Wool Grower. However, increased publishing costs make it necessary to limit the size of the magazine—so brevity in making reports is very desirable.

AROUND THE Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

The statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending January 26, 1953. (Reports for some States not made.)

THE WEATHER IN GENERAL

The warm, moist weather favored rapid development of pasture and range grass in the Pacific Coastal States, but most of the northern ranges are not in condition for grazing at present. Rain is badly needed for range grass in the southern Rockies. The lower ranges in Arizona which were green are beginning to die. The open ranges, over the greater portion of the country, and mostly mild weather favored livestock and the conservation of feed supplies. In Texas green pasture feed is coming along slowly and small grains are affording additional livestock feed. Supplemental feeding, however, is widespread over the State. In Oklahoma only a few wheat fields are offering pasturage. Livestock are in only fair condition in Oklahoma, but elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Pastures and ranges in the East and especially in the Southeast continue to improve and are providing grazing for livestock in most sections.

ARIZONA

Warm and dry. Ideal weather for all field work. Barley and other grains making fast growth in southern irrigated valleys. Cotton picking completed in lower Colorado River Valley and winding up in Pinal and Maricopa counties. Ranges need rains badly. Lower ranges were green but beginning to die. Livestock holding up well. Surface water ample in most areas.

Litchfield Park, Maricopa County
January 20, 1953

We have had a very good winter thus far—a little rain the past few weeks and up to 70 and 80 degree temperatures. Forage on the winter range is very good. We do not use any concentrated feeds; have an alfalfa pasture which runs about five cents per day per ewe with lambs and three cents per day for feeder lambs. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$35 per ton. Sheep flocks in this area are all in very good

condition. About 15 percent fewer replacement lambs were carried over this fall compared to last year and a reduction of about 10 percent was made in the number of ewes bred.

Some wools have been contracted above 53 cents in this area recently and shearing will start about the 1st of February. While no recent sales of yearling ewes have been reported, \$40 is being asked for ewes with lamb, and crossbred whitefaced ewes to lamb are quoted at \$30. We have been having quite a bit of mud foot this year, due to so much rain. The herder situation is not bad as 40 or 50 men have come from Spain and France. We have fewer coyotes on the summer ranges, but they remain about the same on the winter range.

Some recent offers for our Easter lambs have been made at 23 cents and up.

—M. P. Espil

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged above normal in northern California and San Joaquin Valley, and well above normal in southern portions. Precipitation light to moderate in north and Sierra Nevadas, light in San Joaquin Valley, scattered and light in central and southern coastal areas, and none in southeastern interior. On north coast, all districts remained too wet for field operations; heavy rains at end of previous week resulted in floods in streams from Eureka northward into southwestern Oregon. On central coast, above-normal temperatures favored rapid development of pasture and range grasses. In upper Sacramento Valley, warm, moist weather very favorable for growth of grains and grasses, but unfavorable for fruit and nut trees which require good dormant season. In lower San Joaquin Valley, despite light rainfall, picking of late cotton resumed in most districts and winter cleanup in orchards progressed; winter grains and alfalfa up to good stands and growing satisfactorily; cover crops, pastures and ranges excellent progress. In Santa Maria area feed on pastures and ranges reported in excellent condition.

Arcata, Humboldt County
January 20, 1953

We have had lots of rain and cold weather recently and forage on the winter range is poor. I have started feeding 28 percent cottonseed pellets. Baled alfalfa hay sells for \$52 a ton. Sheep flocks are not in as good condition as a year ago. Just about the same number of ewe lambs were held over this fall as replacements; the number of ewes bred is probably a little higher. The breeding season here is

from August 15th on. Around \$25 was paid last fall for crossbred, whitefaced, yearling ewes but no sales have been reported recently. We have not had any serious disease outbreaks. The herder situation is not very good here in California. Coyote numbers are not too high but bear has become the worst killer in this part of the State.

—F. W. Christie

Woodland, Yolo County
January 20, 1953

During the last few weeks we have had rainy and foggy weather, with the skies generally overcast. There has been too much rain in last 45 days. Here at Woodland 12 inches fell and up to 44 inches at another one of our ranches about 100 miles from here. The forage on the winter range is in poor condition. We have been feeding alfalfa hay at \$36 f.o.b. barn.

The sheep flocks in this vicinity, including our own, are not in as good condition as has been the case the last four or five years. I do not have any idea how the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall compares to last year. I think, if anything, it is down. Fewer ewes were bred during June, July, August, September and October, the breeding season around here. We are not feeding any lambs this winter.

This fall we were bothered with blue tongue or sore muzzle after the rain started; however, we hope to have the University of California at Davis on the job for it next year. The herder situation is under control. Coyotes have not increased the past year; however, the dogs have been very bad since the first of December and are still with us.

—Kempton Clark

Watsonville, Santa Cruz County
January 18, 1953

Since this is farm flock country, I am all through lambing and have plenty of green feed. Due to lots of rain, (about 30 inches to date) and a very mild winter, our alfalfa is now about 8 inches high. Sheep flocks in this section are in very good condition. About the same number of ewe lambs have been carried over this year as last; also about the same number of ewes were bred

in August. There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes, nor have there been any recent transactions in wool. We are fortunate in that we do not have any disease problems and are bothered by very few coyotes.

—Forest B. Christensen

Banning, Riverside County
January 20, 1953

Our weather during the last few weeks has been good and the condition of forage on our winter range is excellent. Alfalfa hay in the stack is bringing \$30. During the winter we feed barley. The sheep flocks in this section are in good condition. We carried over about 50 percent fewer ewe lambs last fall compared to a year ago, and also 50 percent fewer ewes were bred during November. We are not feeding any lambs this winter. There have been no recent transactions of wool in this area nor any sales of yearling ewes. The herder situation here is poor, but we do not have any disease problems and there are fewer coyotes to worry about.

—Earl Clifford

IDAHO

Filer, Twin Falls County
January 20, 1953

Due to mild weather here and the very

good forage conditions, our sheep flocks are in good shape. During the last few weeks we have had quite a bit of rain, which is good because our fall season was very dry. We have not done any supplemental feeding as yet. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is anywhere from \$20 to \$25. Most of the sheepmen in this area who use concentrates during the winter use 22 percent protein, although some use their own mix. From all indications the carryover of ewe lambs last fall as compared to last year is about the same. Some few are selling the older ewes and restocking with yearlings. The same number of ewes were bred this season as last among the larger flocks, but fewer were bred on farms. The breeding season in these parts extends from July 20 to September 30. A smaller number of lambs is being fed at this time. I have not heard of any recent transactions in wool or recent sales of yearling ewes. According to what sheepmen have said, present prices for fine-wool yearling ewes range from \$22 to \$25 and for crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes from \$20 to \$25. In this locality the herder situation is good. There is a difference in opinion as to whether coyotes are more or less numerous, as some think there are more and others believe the number is the same as last year.

—Roy C. Reichert

Burley, Cassia County
January 23, 1953

Forage on the winter range is fair to good and we have had warm weather for this time of year with frequent rains. We have already begun supplemental feeding and use barley and wheat. We have plenty of hay in this area. In the fall it was selling at \$20 but I believe it is less now. Sheep flocks are in good condition. About the usual number of ewe lambs were held last fall for replacements and there is no change in the size of the breeding flocks. The breeding season starts in early December and runs into January.

We are not having any particular disease problems at this time. We are better fixed for herders this year than any year recently. We have had a little coyote trouble but no more than average.

—Elwood M. Rich
Burley, Idaho

MONTANA

Sheridan, Madison County
January 20, 1953

Coyote numbers are down in this section. Our Government trappers have done an outstanding job of ridding us of the pests with 1080. The herder situation is still a problem, however. We have not had any disease problems this year but some sheepmen in this locality have had lots of trouble with foot rot.

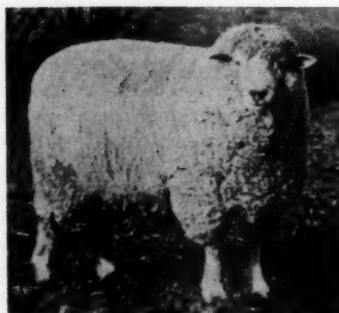
Forage on the winter range is very good. The weather the past few weeks has been very moderate with continual Chinooks. We have no snow now. I have been feeding 20 percent Misco cake as a supplement. Alfalfa hay is \$20 a ton in the stack. For the most part, sheep flocks are in very good shape. The number of ewe lambs held for replacements is less but about the same number of ewes were bred this season, November 1st.

—D. D. Hodges

Lloyd, Blaine County
January 20, 1953

The weather has been exceptionally good for January with just enough snow to provide moisture with grass. Very little feeding has been done but we use a 41 percent soybean concentrate when necessary. Alfalfa hay in the stack was selling for \$30, but the weather was so good it wasn't moving at that price and now sells for \$20. Sheep flocks are in good condition. Ewe lambs carried over this fall were 25 percent off. The number of ewes

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bred last November is the same as last year with possibly a 5 percent drop. From \$22 to \$25 has been paid for fine-wool yearling ewes but none have moved recently.

Many operators are running sheep under fence which leaves the few remaining herders for the operators that really need them. Coyotes have been practically exterminated by 1080 poison.

—Ben F. Hofeldt

NEW MEXICO

Warm first of week, cooler Thursday and Friday, and warmer again at close. Light rains and snow in east and extreme northwest Thursday, with unusually strong winds in eastern plains. Moisture of considerable benefit to winter grain areas, but winds continue to do some damage; many fields being lifted to prevent soil blowing. Winter grains generally small, but beginning to grow in southern part of district. Most range stock being fed supplements, as range forage is generally short. Ranchers busy making preparations for spring calf and lamb crops.

Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County
January 19, 1953

We have been having snow storms since the early part of December but not bad. At present we only have about 18 inches of snow around my farm. I didn't start feeding until the 5th of January. I raise all my hay, and I will start feeding oil cake, 42 percent (\$107.50 per ton), about February 15th. So far the weather has been mild and the sheep are in very good condition.

My ewes lamb in barns and in small bunches. They were bred on December 15th, with some on November 10th.

We still can get herders here in New Mexico. Coyotes are pretty well kept down by Government trappers. They have been setting poison here this last fall.

—Carlos Manzanares

NORTH DAKOTA

Bowman, Bowman County
January 19, 1953

Forage on the winter range is only fair. We have had a very mild winter with no snow. There has been some feeding largely of cottonseed and soybean pellets. Alfalfa hay sells for \$25 a ton in the stack. Most flocks are in very good shape and I would say about 20 percent fewer ewe lambs were carried over this fall. Many operators breed in October and November but mostly in December. There have been

no recent wool transactions. Most of the growers are just getting returns on their 1952 clip which range from 54 to 75 cents net.

We do not have a herder problem as most sheep are under fence. I believe coyotes are showing up a little more this year than they have for several years.

—Pat Melaney

OREGON

Moderate to heavy rains. Considerable flooding. Heavy flood damage in western Oregon, with no known losses of life or serious loss of livestock. Severe wind squalls morning of 20th caused very heavy damage in mid-Willamette Valley, particularly in Corvallis area. Mild temperatures permitted some plowing and other field work in extreme east-central. Rains prevented all work, except essential chores, maintenance duties, and care of livestock over most of State. Pastures and ranges making unseasonably good growth, but not in condition for grazing at present. Livestock practically all on stored feed; generally in good condition.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Buffalo, Harding County
January 19, 1953

Some recent sales of yearling ewes were reported, with \$20 to \$25 being paid according to the size. We haven't had any coyotes for four or five years but some trouble with dogs has been reported this year.

Forage on the winter range is good and the fair weather we have had recently is very good for the stock. Corn has been fed since November 20th. I use Pillsbury's 40 percent cubes. Alfalfa hay sells for \$30 in the stack. Sheep flocks are in very good condition. About the same number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall and the same number of ewes were bred this season, starting November 24th.

—Theodore Matson



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Faith, Meade County
December 28, 1953

Forage conditions have been very good in this part of the country and we have had dry, mild weather. We have already done some supplemental feeding, using mostly corn and soya beans. Alfalfa hay in the stack is selling for about \$30 per ton. Sheep flocks are in very good condition, and about the same number of ewes were bred this season as last. Our breeding season extends from November 25 to December 1. We are not feeding any lambs this winter. There have not been any recent sales of wool or yearling ewes in this area. There are fewer coyotes now and we do not have a disease problem, but the herder situation is not very good.

—James B. McGinnis

St. Onge, Lawrence County
January 21, 1953

Sheep flocks are in very good condition here in spite of the only fair forage on the winter range. The winter in these parts has been open and supplemental feeding has not been necessary. When feeding is necessary we use a 40 percent cake. Alfalfa hay sells from \$20 to \$30 a ton. The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall is about 10 percent less than last year and this reduction also applies to the number of ewes bred November 5th to December 5th. No wool transactions have been reported other than just paying up the Government loans. In the sales ring \$15 to \$16 has been paid for crossbred, whitefaced, yearling ewes. The herder situation is very poor. We have no trouble with coyotes but bobcats are bothering us some.

—Rudie Mick

TEXAS

Mild temperatures at beginning and again as week ended, with sharp cold spell at mid-week. Snow and rain with change to colder confined to northern half of State. Green pasture feed coming on slowly, and small grains offering additional feed. Cattle in good condition generally, but supplemental feeding still widespread.

Brackettville, Kinney County
January 18, 1953

We have had a very mild and very dry winter and feed on the range is very, very short. We have been feeding since October 1st, using a mixture of 100 pounds 41 percent meal, 100 pounds rice bran, 100 pounds alfalfa meal, 100 pounds ground maize, 10 percent molasses and 100 pounds salt. Sheep flocks are fair considering the range—they look better than the range. About one half the number of

ewe lambs were held over this season as last and a reduction of about 35 percent was made in the number of ewes bred during breeding season which runs from August 1st to September 25th. The drought is the only problem we have at present. Ours is a fenced range, so we don't use herders and have little trouble with coyotes.

—O. D. Dooley

Uvalde, Uvalde County
January 18, 1953

Although I carried over only a few less ewe lambs this fall than last year, almost none were carried over in this area as a whole. There was about a 60 percent drop in the number of ewes bred during August and September, although I will have a few more. There is no forage on the range. The weather during the past few weeks has been beautiful. We have been feeding 41 percent cottonseed cake meal. The sheep flocks in this section are in fair condition. We are feeding 600 lambs this winter. I do not use any herders. We do not have any coyotes here, and we don't have many disease problems.

—John G. Dooley

Harper, Gillespie County
January 10, 1953

I appreciate very much the opportunity to express my views in this section of the Wool Grower. Here in the Hill Country the sheep operations vary from a few head on the small farms to as many as two thousand head on a few ranches. No one is strictly in the sheep business, as it is very much diversified, yet it is the main livestock enterprise.

In this immediate vicinity the moisture conditions are very good and the ranching and farming prospects for the coming year are also very good. We had three inches of rain week before last. The weather has been damp with rather cold nights (in the mid-30's). Range conditions have been fair. I am feeding 41 percent cottonseed cake or meal and 20 percent range cubes. Due to heavy culling and the rains in September, the sheep flocks are in good condition. Fewer ewe lambs were carried over last fall compared to a year ago, although the number of ewes bred this season was greater, due to better range conditions during the breeding season in October. We are not feeding any lambs this winter. There have been some recent wool transactions, but they were mostly



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clean-up transactions and the prices have remained steady. Herders are not used here and we have no coyotes. We have not been bothered with any disease problems.

—Robert O. Dittmar

Junction, Kimble County

January 1, 1953

The situation on forage on the winter range can be described in one word and that is "desperate." All sheep and cattle have been receiving supplemental feeds, mostly cottonseed cake. Sheep on the average are thin. Almost no ewe lambs were carried over this fall, and about 75 percent fewer ewes were bred in October. Almost all the wool here was sold in October and September. Fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes have been bringing \$7 and \$8 per head. The only disease problem we are plagued with is stomach worms, which cause our greatest losses. All our sheep run loose in pastures, so we have no need for herders and we are not bothered with coyotes.

—W. B. Dixon

Sanderson, Terrell County

January 20, 1953

Due to this unprecedented drought in this area and the State as a whole, the percentage of ewe lambs carried over this fall compared with last year is about the same but the numbers are down. Most flocks in the area are strong and in fair flesh, although a few are just skin and bones because credit is not available for further feed purchases.

The forage on the winter range is the worst in twenty years. (We have had very mild and dry weather up to date, with only about ten freezing nights since December 1.) The going price of alfalfa hay is \$60 per ton baled. Last winter I used 20 percent range meal mixed 4 to 1 with salt and cubed and it was very successful. This winter I am utilizing sotol plant and buying no feed. Sotol is a native cactus type plant which when split open with an axe or pick is fair emergency feed. The inner leaves are tender and have about 2 percent usable protein. One man can split or cut enough sotol per day to feed 500 to 1,000 sheep. Those ranchmen who can still borrow the money are supplementing this sotol filler with cottonseed meal and/or rice bran mixed with salt (3 or 4 to 1) and fed in self-feeders. Some are feeding 20 percent range cubes on the

ground. A large number are supplementing sotol and/or dry grass and leaves with blackstrap molasses (self-fed). The success of the molasses is still doubtful. It sells for about \$30 per ton in truck lots (tank truck). Some of the Federal drought emergency hay is being fed on ranches where there is no sotol. This hay was bought for from \$28 to \$36 per ton. The quality is not good as a general rule.

September and October constitute the breeding season here. My guess is that about half as many ewes were bred this year as last. Several sheepmen I know did not even turn their bucks in. They are just trying to keep their ewes alive.

I don't know whether or not any growers have contracted their 1953 wool, but 62½ cents per pound is being offered on spring contracts for 8-months' wool. Two- and four-year old ewes went for \$5 and \$6 in September and October, but prices are stronger now, although I have not heard of any recent sales of yearlings.

In the Sanderson area the only apparent sheep disease at the present time is HUNGER. We do not use herders in this country, as all the land is fenced and privately owned or is State university land fenced into pastures. Coyotes seem to be slightly on the increase along the Mexican border, probably due to the drought in northern Mexico. One bear was killed in December. This bear apparently starved out of Mexico and waded the Rio Grande in search of food.

—Walter G. Downie

San Angelo, Tom Green County

January 19, 1953

Forage on the winter range is dry and short. We have had no moisture here and we are suffering from drought. It will take a lot of rain to bring this immediate country, south or west, back to productivity. We have done much supplemental feeding, using mostly or nearly altogether cottonseed cake and alfalfa.

Sheep flocks in this section are in surprisingly good condition. About a third as many lambs were carried over this year as compared to last. About 33 1/3 percent of the number of ewes bred last year were bred in October. We do not generally feed lambs during the winter. The wool in this area is practically all gone. A few fine wool yearling ewes have sold at from \$10 to \$15 per head, as have some crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes.

We do not have any disease problems,

nor do we have herder problems because our sheep run loose in fenced areas. We are not troubled with coyotes.

—Drake Brothers

UTAH

Provo, Utah County
January 21, 1953

My sheep are kept on the ranch in Sanpete County but run on my range until the snow gets too deep for them and then fed in the feed yard. The weather recently has been mild with some storm. I have been feeding my sheep corn and barley. Alfalfa hay sells for about \$30 a ton in the stack. Sheep flocks are in fairly good shape here in Utah. I think about the same number of ewe lambs have been kept for replacements and breeding flocks are about the same size. The herder situation is not too good and I think the coyotes are a little worse this year.

—Nephi Anderson

Monroe, Sevier County
January 17, 1953

The condition of the sheep flocks in this area is good. I believe there were fewer ewe lambs carried over this fall than last. Breeding flocks are about the same size as last year. The breeding season here begins December 12th. Forage on the winter range has been fair—dry because of our dry fall and summer. During the last few weeks we have had some storms but the weather as a general rule has been mild.

We have not done any supplemental feeding as yet, in fact haven't used concentrates for the past three years. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20.

There have not been any recent transactions in wool in this area, although some growers have received returns on their 1952 wool under the Government loan program. These returns are yielding about 60 cents net to the grower.

Blue tongue or sore muzzle and coccidiosis, I am told are two current disease problems that are causing alarm. The herder situation is getting more critical and we must turn to the Basques or Mexican laborers. Coyotes are no great problem, but we do hear and see some. I am of the opinion they are increasing.

—Ferdinand Erickson

Fairview, Sanpete County
January 17, 1953

Forage conditions are dry, but there is good growth. We have been having very

mild weather for winter. We have not done any supplemental feeding yet. Alfalfa hay in the stack is bringing \$25. I prefer to use cotton cake when available on the range. The sheep have done well on the range up to the present time. About the same number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall as compared to last year, and I think about the same number of ewes were bred as last year. The breeding season extends from December 18th to February 1st.

We had a disease in the valley among rams and sheep on farms last summer which we had not seen before. Good herders are hard to find. There are too many coyotes in some areas.

—J. Cleon Anderson

WASHINGTON

Yakima, Yakima County
January 23, 1953

There has been a great improvement in the range this month. Yakima Valley has just set two all-time weather records—the warmest and wettest January on record with eight days still to go. I have been feeding since January 5th. I use 15 to 17 percent protein molasses cubes and peas, and ensilage. This year only 75 percent as many ewe lambs were carried over and only about 85 percent as many ewes were bred. My breeding season starts September 12th.

In November we sold some extra large ewes—200 at \$35 and 250 at \$30. Herder situation is much better. Poison has kept coyotes pretty well under control here.

—H. Stanley Coffin

Okanogan, Okanogan County
January 25, 1953

Forage on the winter range is very good. We have had exceptionally mild weather with rain and very little snow. We have been feeding our sheep for about three weeks, using corn and 16 percent pellets. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells for \$25. A smaller number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall but about the same number of ewes were bred (October). We have nothing new in the way of sheep diseases and as we have had wonderful cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Department in using 1080, the coyotes are not too big a problem.

—Parm Dickson

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WYOMING

Afton, Lincoln County

January 16, 1953

Sheep flocks in this section are in good condition. I saved 50 percent more of my ewe lambs this year than last, and I have about 10 percent more ewes to lamb this year. I turned my bucks out October 20th. The weather here the past month has been very mild. This week we had about 4 to 6 inches of wet snow, but we have had 75 percent less snow this winter than is normal. We have been feeding hay since November 20th. About \$25.00 is being paid for alfalfa hay in the stack. I start feeding oats and barley mixed just before lambing. This winter we are only feeding replacement lambs.

We have been bothered with foot rot at times, flukes and other diseases bother some. My sheep are fenced; hence, I do not use sheepherders. There haven't been any coyotes here.

—Winfield B. Burton

Alcova, Natrona County

January 17, 1953

Forage on the winter range has been fair. We have had snow and wind during the last few weeks but it has not been too cold—3 degrees below to 10 degrees above on the coldest nights and 20 to 40 degrees above in the daytime. We began supplemental feeding about December 1st. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30. I use corn cake and 28 percent commercial feed as concentrates. Sheep flocks in this section are in very good condition because of the favorable weather. We carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this fall as compared to last year. In our vicinity about the same number of ewes were bred this season as last. November 25th to January 15th constitutes the breeding season here. We are only wintering our ewe lambs.

A few clips in this area carrying mostly fine wool have sold for a bit over the loan. There have not been any recent sales of yearling ewes.

We do not have any disease problems as yet. The herder situation is very bad in

this area. They are mostly old men and no young men are training or trying to become herders. The coyote problem is very minor. Lack of herders and fewer coyotes are causing us to go in for pastures and they are working out very well.

—Buzzard Ranch Company

THIS MONTH'S QUIZ

(Continued from page 30)

neighbors from abroad. England is not alone in suffering from a dollar shortage; I know of many sheep and cattle men who could make a good case in this department. If America or this administration will provide the "climate," we will come through.

—Ferdinand Erickson

FIRST, it appears to me, would be an attitude acknowledging that we have a sheep industry and that we have a need for fiber (wool) and lamb as part of our

national economy. The past years seem to indicate that sheep and wool were something for other countries to produce so we would have something for which to trade our manufactured goods. To make America strong, I feel she should produce most of the things the people need and buy elsewhere only after we use our own products and find we need more. In other words, we should buy our own wool and lamb first and protect our home industry from outside forces. Perhaps higher tariff is a partial answer to the latter.

Second, encourage wool growers by fitting them into the range program and not trying to crowd them off the ranges.

Third, and last, let the law of supply and demand take the place of price setting and price supports. The sheep industry should be freed from the shackles of controls and be allowed to operate like a true industry that has a right to exist and be a prominent part of our economy.

—Winfield B. Burton
Afton, Wyoming

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

COMMERCIAL

Bags

Bemis Bro. Bag Company.....	2
Mente and Company	39

Branding Liquids

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc.....	1
--------------------------------	---

Camp Wagons

Wm. E. Madsen & Sons Mfg. Co.....	39
-----------------------------------	----

Dogs

Sheep Dog Directory	50
---------------------------	----

Ear Tags

Ketchum Mfg. Company, Inc.....	38
Salt Lake Stamp Company	51

Equipment and Supplies

George Edwards	38
Pendleton Woolen Mills	38
Rule Distributing Company	50

Feeds

National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc.	47
Stansbury Salt Company	38

Marketing Agencies

Swift and Company	2nd cover
-------------------------	-----------

Miscellaneous

Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.....	47
Sheepmen's Books	1

Railroads

Union Pacific Railroad Co.....	3rd cover
--------------------------------	-----------

Remedies

O. M. Franklin Serum Company.....	51
Lederle Laboratories	3

Wool

R. H. Lindsay Company	38
-----------------------------	----

SHEEP

Columbias

Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn.....	46
-----------------------------------	----

Corriedales

Bonvue Ranch	46
--------------------	----

Hampshires

American Hampshire Sheep Assn.....	46
------------------------------------	----

Miscellaneous

Breeders' Directory	48
---------------------------	----

Rambouillets

Nielson Sheep Company	49
-----------------------------	----

Sales

California Ram Sale	50
National Ram Sale	4th cover

Suffolks

American Suffolk Sheep Society.....	46
-------------------------------------	----

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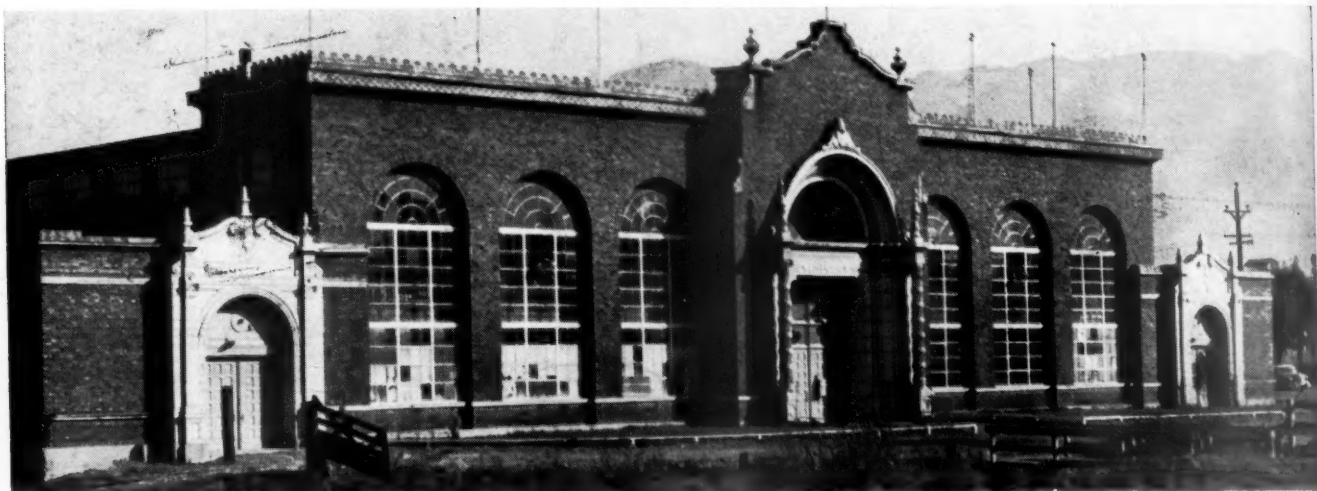
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